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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON OPPOSITION TO REAGAN'S VISIT TO S. KOREA

Korean Paper Flays Visit

SK050015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--A recent issue of URI NARA, a newspaper of Korean residents published in West Germany, carried an article denouncing Reagan's scheduled visit to South Korea.

The paper noted that through his tour of South Korea Reagan tries to show what a great importance the United States is attaching to South Korea and hasten the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance for U.S. national interests.

Saying that Reagan's forthcoming tour will show the U.S. Government's active "support" to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and, therefore, be a challenge to the democratic forces of the South, the paper went on:

It is an invariable attribute and principle of the U.S. Government to talk about "democracy" and "freedom," while supporting any murderous dictatorial "regime" if it guarantees the national interests of the United States.

This is well proved by the fact that after his assumption of office Reagan invited Chon Tu-hwan as the first guest, the statement of the U.S. defense secretary that "The U.S. forces present in South Korea are for the defense of the U.S. national interests" and the statement of the former U.S. Army chief of staff that "nuclear weapons may be used in Korea."

The people should realize for whom the U.S. troops are present in the South, other's land, whom they try to murder in deploying nuclear weapons there and for what they are stepping up arms buildup.

It must be clearly understood that "all this is not for our nation but for the United States," stressed the paper.

Student Demonstration on Seoul

SK070306 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Dialogue from the feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] Hello.

[First speaker] At a time when anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment is growing among the patriotic masses from all walks of life, on 2 November some 1,000 students at Korea University, springing up from under fascist pressure and igniting the fire for a righteous anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for democraticzation, opposing U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea, staged a fierce demonstration struggle.

In this hour, I would like to discuss this. First of all, I would like to review the status of the righteous anti-U.S., antifascist demonstration struggle of the patriotic students at Korea University who fought against Reagan's visit to South Korea. Will you please tell us about it?

[Second speaker] Yes. As you already said at the beginning, on 2 November the patriotic students at Korea University, who are ever brave in their struggle, staged a mass anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstration opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea and the traitorous and sell-out deeds of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is going to honor Reagan as the highest state guest. More than 1,000 patriotic students participated in the demonstration.

On this day, the patriotic students who participated in the righteous struggle, starting the dissemination of leaflets denouncing the criminal act of the Reagan administration which is supporting the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime and demanding strongly that the Reagan administration cancel Reagan's visit to South Korea as a signal, entered a mass anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstration.

With the attention of citizens focused on them, the patriotic students staged a fierce demonstration, shouting slogans reading "We Oppose Reagan's Visit to South Korea," "We Are Opposed to the Reagan Administation's Policy of Aggression," "Overthrow the Fascist Chon Tu-hwan Regime," and "Overthrow the Fascist Dictator Chon Tu-hwan."

[First speaker] Terrified and frightened by the fierce anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by the patriotic students at Korea University, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, thrusting hundreds of heavily armed suppressive policemen onto the campus, ran riot in suppressing the students by firing tear gas canisters. The demonstrating students, however, became more spirited in their struggle and, without yielding to suppression, stubbornly resisted the policemen, did they not?

[Second speaker] That is right. In the face of the task force policemen who were going berserk with their suppression of the students, the demonstrating students fought for 3 hours, throwing stones at the policemen and engaging the policemen in a pitched fight. They inflicted a thundering attack on them and clubbed the policemen.

The righteous anti-U.S., antifascist demonstration struggle by the patriotic students at Korea University was indeed fierce. Many policemen, after receiving hard beatings, were carried from the campus on stretchers, and many other policemen were observed running away from the campus with their tails turned.

[First speaker] Right. In view of the slogans they shouted and in view of today's actuality, the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by the patriotic students at Korea University was a patriotic act which has no peer in its righteousness and justness, was it not? What do you think?

[Second speaker] It indeed was. The mass anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by the patriotic students at Korea University was an exceedingly righteous deed which fully displayed the firm will of our people who are determined not to tolerate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have illegally occupied this land and the traitorous and sell-out acts of the pro-U.S. stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring, to struggle against them to the end, and to eventually achieve national independence and sovereignty. Also, it has lent great encouragement to the popular masses from all walks of life who are probing a new way out in their anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea.

At the same time, the righteous struggle of the patriotic students at the Korea University has dealt a great and severe blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is running amok in suppression of the people and in its maneuvers to provoke a new war just to honor Reagan as the highest state guest.

[First speaker] Right. It did. The sentiment opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea is growing among not only the students at Korea University, but also among foreign personages and even the compatriots abroad, not to mention the youths and students elsewhere in the country and the popular masses from all walks of life.

[Second speaker] Yes, a struggle against Reagan's junket to South Korea is now being staged in various forms throughout the country and voices condemning his junket are also being increased even overseas. Of late, at a lecture at the University of Southern California in the United States, Kim Tae-chung expressed strong opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea. A Korean newspaper published by Korean residents in the United States recently carried an article denouncing Reagan's visit to South Korea, declaring it as a challenge to the democratic forces in South Korea.

At an international conference held in Tokyo, Japan, to discuss the issue of human rights in the Philippines and South Korea, a resolution opposing

Reagan's visit to South Korea was adopted. The resolution declared that Reagan's visit to South Korea will serve to further intensify the suppression of human rights in this land.

[First speaker] Reviewing these facts, we can find that the recent struggle of the Korea University students against Reagan's visit to South Korea and the ever-increasing opposition and rejection of Reagan's visit at home and abroad are by no means accidental. Let us briefly discuss the background of the Korea University students' recent anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

[Second speaker] As we know, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring has met with a serious political and economic crisis. This crisis has been further deepened since the Rangoon explosion. In fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked up the Rangoon explosion incident in a bid to seek his heinous political aim and staged a frantic anticomunist and anti-North racket, laying the blame for the incident on the North without any grounds. However, this has resulted in further increasing the anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment among our masses and in bringing about the surging condemnation and derision of international public opinion.

[First speaker] Yes, that's right. Furthermore, the discord and feud within the ruling circles have been further deepened. The economy has faced an inextricable, catastrophic crisis because of the foreign debts of over \$3.8 billion. The people's living has been driven to a state of extreme distress. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring today faces a serious crisis in its rule.

[Second speaker] In other words, we can say that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's ruling foundation is being shaken. Therefore, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to find a way out of this crisis through suppression of the people and preparations for a new war. His frantic suppression of people through the mobilization of the military and police on the eve of Reagan's visit on 12 November is also part of his maneuvering.

[First speaker] So, we can say that Reagan's visit to South Korea at this serious time bodes very ill.

[Second speaker] That's right. Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is not a sort of goodwill visit or a sightseeing trip, but a junket to achieve his sinister aim for aggression.

Reagan is the most brutal warmonger and fascist fanatic of the previous U.S. Presidents. As soon as he became the President, Reagan clamored about a policy of force. Since then, attaching the most importance to South Korea in carrying out the U.S. strategy to dominate the world, Reagan has accelerated the preparations for a new war, suppression of human rights, and permanent division in this land.

[First speaker] You are right. As soon as he took office at the White House, Reagan called traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a murderer, to Washington, praised the great genocide in Kwangju and the suppression of human rights, and promised to revoke the deceptive plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and to provide more military aid.

[Second speaker] Yes, that's true. After that, Reagan dragged in weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, on a large scale and reinforced U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army on one hand and constantly staged war exercises, such as the Team Spirit exercise, on the other hand. Thus, he has extremely aggravated the situation.

At the same time, he has frantically pushed to form a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. He has also actively inspired puppet Chon Tu-hwan to strangle democracy and to seek anti-communist confrontation, war preparations, and permanent division.

[First speaker] The aim of such a warmonger and fascist fanatic's visit to South Korea is all too clear.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is all too clear. It has been reported that during his visit to South Korea, Reagan will reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea for Chon Tu-hwan, encourage the stability of Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist regime, and [words indistinct]. This means that Reagan's visit to South Korea will confirm again and step up the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a new war in this land and inspire the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been driven into crisis, to embark on the road of fascism, war, and division.

These days public opinion says that Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is reminiscent of Dulles' visit to South Korea to inspect the 38th parallel on the eve of the 25 June Korean War. This is by no means accidental.

In a nutshell, Reagan's visit to South Korea is a dangerous war junket with powder and an aggression junket with a sword.

[First speaker] Considering all this, it is clear that Reagan's visit to South Korea will bring serious misfortune and disaster to our masses and nation. Therefore, I think that whether or not we can block and frustrate Reagan's visit is a very important problem determining the fate of our masses.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is true. This is why our masses are strongly opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea.

The recent sacred anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by some 1,000 Korea University students to oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea was not only an eruption of the indignation and struggle spirit burning among our masses but was also an expression of our masses' firm will not to tolerate the aggressor and the nation seller.

[First speaker] The recent sacred struggle of Korea University students is indeed a righteous and just struggle which should deserve praise from the people. Therefore, their patriotic struggle should not be regarded as a criminal act.

[Second speaker] It can by no means be a target of suppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime brutally suppressed the just struggle of the Korea University students by mobilizing numerous repressive policemen. It also arrested and detained numerous patriotic students. This is indeed an intolerable criminal act.

[First speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now kicking up suppression rackets by issuing an alert order throughout South Korea in a bid to greet Reagan as the highest state guest and to prolong its term of power. But, I think our masses will not tolerate this.

[Second speaker] I am sure that our patriotic youths, students, and people--who have struggled gallantly against aggressors and nation sellers--will not tolerate Reagan's visit to South Korea, no matter how frantic the fascist repression may be.

I firmly believe that, as in the struggle against the aggressive junkets to South Korea by Ford and Carter in the past, our university students throughout the country will lift up the flames of the strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea.

[First speaker] This is not a prediction, but will become reality without fail. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should look at this reality and act discreetly. Reagan, too, should not forget the indomitable will our masses and should immediately cancel his junket to South Korea. Thank you.

South Korean Masses Express Opposition

(SK071151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Unattributed talk from the program "Weekly Feature"]

[Text] The masses from all walks of life are raising their voices more highly every day opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea.

A certain Kim, a student at Seoul University, said: We do not welcome war-monger Reagan's visit to Seoul. Reagan is the most wicked and heinous war-monger and fascist lunatic among all successive U.S. presidents. Reagan is the sworn enemy of our people who instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to fascism, division, and war preparations. Needless to say, his visit is an aggressive trip for division and war, bringing a frenzied gale of fascism, a violent gale of two Koreas, and the clouds of war to this land.

This is why our patriotic students and masses oppose and reject Reagan's visit to South Korea. Our patriotic students, who are fighting under the banner of the anti-U.S. national salvation, will struggle to oppose Reagan's visit in defiance of sacrifice.

A certain Yu, a student at Chonnam University said: U.S. President Reagan is coming to Seoul at the invitation of murderer Chon Tu-hwan. We cannot suppress our indignation over this.

As soon as Reagan assumed the U.S. Presidency, he called murderer Chon Tu-hwan into the White House before anyone else and praised the cruel massacre of the Kwangju residents, instigating him to strangle the people. Now, Reagan is coming to Seoul to instigate murderer Chon Tu-hwan to fascism, war, and division. How can we put up with this?

It is as clear as a fire that, with Reagan's visit, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist oppression and violation of human rights will be further intensified. We absolutely cannot idly watch the visit to South Korea by Reagan, who instigates and supports the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique. We will rise up in the struggle to oppose Reagan's visit in a death-defying manner, just as we resisted when successive U.S. presidents have visited Seoul in the past.

A certain Kim a professor at Seoul University, said: Reagan is a wicked warmonger. He is coming to Seoul at a time when traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically running amok with the suppression of the people and the rackets of northward aggressive war exercises after producing a great massacre drama overseas. This is ominous.

Reagan is a peerlessly notorious warmonger who totally nullified the plan for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and who is wildly running amok with preparations for northward war and thermonuclear war.

Today, with the approach of Reagan's visit, the people are recalling Dulles' visit and inspection of the 38th parallel, which took place on the eve of the 25 June Korean War, because Reagan's visit is a dangerous trip that brings the clouds of war to this land.

The visit to South Korea by Reagan, an uninvited warmonger, should be checked. Reagan should stop the criminal trip for war. He should withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea and all lethal weapons from this land.

A certain Pak, a former journalist in Pusan, said: Reagan's South Korean junket is an inspection tour of a colony. It is clear that his visit will perpetuate the nation's division and further strain the situation on the Korean peninsula. However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to extend his power by treating Reagan, the ringleader of the U.S. imperialists, as the highest national guest, ignoring the popular will. This is a reckless act which could not be perpetrated by any other than such a national traitor as Chon Tu-hwan, a filthy U.S. stooge.

The people are aware that as long as there are aggressors and nation-selling traitors in this land, they can neither live peacefully for even a day nor expect reunification. Thus, they have resolutely risen up in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

Realizing our masses' persistent will, Reagan should immediately cancel his plan to visit South Korea.

Koreans in Europe Oppose Trip

SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--URI NARA, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany, on November 1 carried a statement issued by the European headquarters of the Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification (HAMINNYON) on October 23 in denunciation of the scheduled South Korean tour of Reagan.

Asking why the Reagan group driven into a difficult position by the ever mounting anti-U.S. sentiments throughout the world, is trying to make a tour of South Korea and Japan at all costs though it cancelled its plan to visit other Asian countries, the statement says:

The policy of development and deployment of new nuclear weapons pursued by the U.S. side on the pretext of "equilibrium of strength" when people, aware of a nuclear danger, are vigorously waging a large-scale anti-nuclear peace movement throughout the world arouses the indignation of world conscience.

President Reagan is held as a "spiritual captive" of the peace movement due to the anti-peace policy of the United States and, therefore, no one in the world would be glad to meet him at this juncture.

But his visit to South Korea which is known as a "bridgehead of the Far East" and where more than 1,000 nuclear warheads are deployed, and to Japan, the first victim of atomic bombs in history, is a sort of "demonstration" of resistance to the peace movement and, furthermore, suggests the strengthening of a three-way military alliance system of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

It is a big mistake of the U.S. Government to continue aid to the Chon Tu-hwan group forsaken by the popular masses long ago.

We urge that if the U.S. Government lends an ear to the will of the people, it should immediately cancel the planned South Korean tour of Reagan.

SOHYO Delegation Opposes Trip

SK070445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by its Deputy General Secretary Tatsushiro Uchiyama now staying in our country made public a statement in Pyongyang on November 6 in denunciation of the scheduled South Korean tour of Reagan.

Noting that the South Korean tour of Reagan is aimed at further tightening the military cooperation among Japan, the United States and South Korea and

aggravating still further the situation on the Korean peninsula which has been extremely strained due to the recent explosion in Rangoon, the statement says:

There can be no peace in Asia and the world apart from peace on the Korean peninsula.

It is as clear as noonday that the strengthening of the relations of military cooperation among Japan, the United States and South Korea creates the danger of war not only on the Korean peninsula but also in Asia and the world.

We sincerely hope that Korea will be reunified by the Korean nation itself peacefully on a democratic principles, not by force of arms.

We resolutely oppose all the moves keying up tension between the North and South of Korea and creating the danger of war.

Japan-Korea Association Opposes Tour

SK070811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--The Japan-Korea Association issued a statement on November 4 against Reagan's tour of South Korea and Japan.

Reagan's tour of South Korea and Japan will increase the danger of nuclear war in Japan, the Korean peninsula and in the vicinity of Japan, bringing the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance system to a decisive stage and constitute a grave challenge to the peoples of Japan and Korea who are desirous of peace and security, the statement noted, and said:

Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea will bring together Japan and South Korea as allies with the Japan-U.S. "security pact" as the basis and increase the actual danger of inveigling the Japanese and Korean nations into a nuclear war.

Joint military exercises of the United States and Japan, the United States and South Korea are being held frequently on an unprecedented scale and the East Sea of Korea and its vicinity are in a tense touch-and-go situation.

Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea will only aggravate this situation.

We strongly demand once again that Reagan revoke his planned tour of Japan and South Korea.

Korean Paper in Japan Opposes Trip

SK090515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), in an editorial titled "What Does Reagan's Visit to South

Korea Mean?" said: As it is evident that Reagan's tour of South Korea is aimed to increase tension on the Korean peninsula and oppose the struggle of the people for the democratization of South Korean society and the unification of the country, "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea and strongly demand its cancellation."

The editorial recalled that after his assumption of office Reagan called Chon Tu-hwan before anyone else to the United States and held "summit talks" and with the "talks," a bargain of aggression and treachery between the master and servant, as an occasion, South Korea was inveigled into Reagan's "new cold war policy."

It said:

Reagan's "new cold war policy" took a concrete shape in two aspects. One is to frame up a South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance with the United States as the vertex.

The other has been stepped up in the form of the strengthening of the combat capacity of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army and increasing their armament. In the last three years the U.S. forces present in South Korea have been reinforced and up-to-date weapons including "F-16" fighter-bombers were newly deployed there. Furthermore, the combat capacity of the South Korean Army has been augmented, and joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and South Korean Army were held frequently on an unprecedented scale.

This has further increased the tension on the Korean peninsula. Today the dark clouds of war are hovering over the whole land.

This notwithstanding, Reagan plans to further intensify the tough military line. His scheduled visit to South Korea is aimed to complete his long-projected South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance and established a "war footing." We will never tolerate this.

The editorial once again demanded Reagan to cancel his visit to South Korea and stop aid to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime."

Clandestine Radio Opposes Visit

SK100532 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Article by Mr Kang at Songbuk District in Seoul, from "Outcry of Masses" program]

[Text] Amid the situation in which the anti-U.S. and antigovernment fighting spirit was mounting among the people, about 1,000 Korea University students waged a fierce struggle through demonstration on 2 November against Reagan's visit to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and nation-selling acts. Their struggle was a very natural and righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment one.

It is said that Reagan will dare to visit South Korea in defiance of our masses' strong opposition and rejection. He is an uninvited guest. As we witnessed when former U.S. presidents, including Eisenhower, Ford, and Carter, came to South Korea, these uninvited guests brought only disasters to our masses. Reagan is a warmaniac far exceeding the preceding dictators. Therefore, it is as clear as day that Reagan's forthcoming visit will bring greater misery and calamities to our masses.

As for Reagan, he is the enemy of independence and democracy, the incarnation of division and war, and the arch-enemy of our nation and masses. Everyone knows that Reagan is the most fascist warmaniac of all the presidents. His bellicose nature was nakedly exposed by the invasion of Grenada, a small island country which is not known well, without a declaration of war. Unhesitatingly perpetrating an act of illegally invading a small country, Reagan talks about peace or security on the Korean peninsula. This is hypocrisy and deception.

Reagan's visit is a war junket which will drive a fire cloud of war to this land. This is proven well by the fact that, during his visit to South Korea, Reagan will reaffirm the U.S. commitment to security and inspect the forefront.

As soon as he was inaugurated President, Reagan canceled the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. Since then, he has constantly increased the supply of murderous weapons in this land and has even openly clamored about the deployment of neutron bombs here. These are acts to plunge our masses into the holocaust of a nuclear war. His plan to check the status of the preparations for a war through northward invasion and to hold a criminal war confab for accelerating war preparations during his visit to South Korea is viewed as aimed at certainly triggering a nuclear war in this land.

Through his visits to Japan and South Korea, Reagan is scheming to realize the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military integration system which has been pushed ahead so far.

In all aspects, warmaniac Reagan's visit to South Korea is very dangerous and harmful. Reagan's junket is reminiscent of the war junket of Dulles who inspected the frontline in the 1950's to ignite the 25 June war.

Reagan is not only a warmonger, but is also a truculent aggressor and the strangler of human rights. What he will do in South Korea is nothing but instigating the murderer Chon Tu-hwan to fascism, division, and war.

Reagan, an uninvited guest, should renounce his junket to South Korea. Reagan is trying to hold fast to South Korea as a permanent U.S. colony by blocking the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and by coping with the crises in the colonial rule through his visit to South Korea. This is, however, a foolish act.

Our masses will death-defyingly oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea and fight to the end against the murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

S. Korean People Against Visit

SK100656 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Talk from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] In connection with Reagan's visit to South Korea, the murderer Chon Tu-hwan is making much ado to greet his master as the most honored state guest. The masses of all walks of life are raising their voices opposing and denouncing this treacherous and nation-selling act by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. I will introduce some of these voices. Voices opposing and denouncing the murderer Chon Tu-hwan for making a fuss to greet U.S. President Reagan as the most honored state guest are surging throughout the country.

A certain Mr Kim a student of Korea University said: Frightened by the struggle of our fellow students opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is hellbent on rallying countless suppressive policemen to repression. Chon Tu-hwan has harshly suppressed the just struggle of our fellow students against warmaniac Reagan's junket and took away innumerable students. This is a despicable act which only a pro-U.S., flunkeyist traitor can commit.

Who is Reagan? Reagan, a truculent warmaniac, is the object of the hatred of the world's conscience. He is a fascist element who protected to the utmost the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's massacre of the Kwangju citizens. We can pardon the [word indistinct] and nation-selling act by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is raising a fascist gale to greet such a man as the most honored state guest. We will fight to the end under the slogan for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime.

A certain Mr Kim, an employee of a company at Mansok-dong in Inchon, said: Reagan is an aggressor who occupied Grenada, a small island country in the Caribbean sea, with armed forces some time ago. The world is denouncing this aggression by Reagan with surging indignation. The world's impartial public opinion as well as our masses of all walks of life are raising their voices opposing and denouncing aggressor Reagan's junket. Reagan's coming to this land, where the preparations for war are being accelerated, is not usual. Even according to the U.S. and South Korean authorities, Reagan will come to South Korea to reaffirm his commitment to defense, and even to observe villages of the North, inspecting the truce line. It is obvious that his visit to South Korea is a war junket with an apple of war.

Saying that he cannot idly watch the treacherous and nation-selling act by Chon Tu-hwan who is raising suppression commotions to greet Reagan as the most honored state guest while praising him to the skies, Mr Kim expressed his resolve to devote himself to the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

A certain Mr Pak, a worker in Tongnae District in Pusan, said: Reagan's visit to South Korea while Chon Tu-hwan, who played a drama of massacre in Burma, is suffering a crises, is aimed at giving a shot in the arm to the murderer Chon Tu-hwan. Reagan's junket is beneficial to the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, but is harmful to our people. The people do not repress their surging indignation against the treachery by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to plunge this country with the calamities of war by inviting warmaniac Reagan.

By putting pressure on the Burmese authorities in conspiracy with the United States, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has veiled the truth of the Burma bombing and has shifted responsibility for it onto another. He is also leading the situation to the brink of war, kicking up vicious anticommunist rackets. This is an act to surely trigger a war in our country, which we cannot inadvertently overlook.

I think that it is at this time that our people should pool their strength in driving out the U.S. troops and in smashing the (?traitors). I will fight to the end in order to build a new world in this land where there are no foreign forces and fascism.

Further Opposition Noted

SK091302 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Dialogue between unidentified station announcer and Madam Yun from program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you? In this hour, we will discuss with Madame Yun of our station the ever-intensifying righteous struggle against Reagan's junket to South Korea. How are you, Madame Yun?

[Madame Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] Struggles of various types have been actively waged among the patriotic people of all walks of life, including our righteous youths and students, and democratic figures recently with each passing day. Shall we discuss this issue? First of all, would you like to review for a moment the situation of our masses' struggle opposing and rejecting Reagan's South Korean junket?

[Madame Yun] Yes. As you know already, early this month, fierce demonstrations opposing warmonger Reagan's South Korean junket took place at Korea University and Songgyungwan University. The patriotic students, who turned out in the righteous demonstration struggle, scattered leaflets opposing and rejecting the Reagan administration's policy of aggression, supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime, and Reagan's South Korean visit. They waged the mass anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstration very fiercely, chanting the slogans: "We Oppose Reagan's South Korean visit," "We Oppose Reagan Administration's Policy of Aggression," "Overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan Fasit Regime," and "Overthrow Fascist Dictator Chon Tu-hwan."

[Announcer] Yes. The struggle opposing Reagan's South Korean junket is being waged also among the patriotic masses of walks of life and democratic figures, including youths and students all over the country, is it not?

[Madame Yun] At the moment, various universities in Seoul have scattered leaflets calling for waging a fierce street demonstration opposing Reagan's junket in the downtown of the city on 11 November, the day before Reagan's arrival in Seoul. They are fully prepared to wage the struggle. On 5 November, the National League for Democratization Movement--the antigovernment organization of the patriotic students and youths--drew up and scattered the leaflets denouncing Reagan's South Korean junket. In the leaflets entitled "Oh! Democratization," 40 members assertively oppose Reagan's South Korean visit at a crucial time when military tension is heightened on the Korean peninsula. They denounced [Reagan's trip], saying that under any pretext, Reagan's visit will only result in strengthening the dictatorial regime.

[Announcer] They are not the only ones. Former New Democratic Party President Mr Kim Yong-sam and 45 democratic figures have strongly opposed Reagan's South Korean junket, too, have they not?

[Madame Yun] Yes. On 7 November, in an interview given to foreign reporters, Mr Kim Yong-sam said that if Reagan continues to support the dictatorial regime, the anti-U.S. sentiments, including those of the students, will rise. He warned that Reagan should not do such a thing as encourage a minority dictatorial government while sacrificing a majority of the people. On 8 November, 45 religious people--dismissed reporters and writers, including pastor Muk Ik-hwan, Messers Ham Se-ung, Ham Sök-hon, and Ko Un--issued a declaration on the current situation. They pointed out that the South Korean people will never welcome Reagan's visit, denouncing this because Reagan's junket will only remind the people of the fact that the U.S. Administration supported the dictatorial regime and betrayed the people in the past. They warned that Reagan's upcoming junket will fan the anti-U.S. sentiments among the people.

[Announcer] Yes. I understand that the struggle spirit and voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's South Korean junket are also rising among overseas compatriots, democratic figures, and among international society.

[Madame Yun] Of course, at the moment, the movement opposing Reagan's South Korean junket is actively underway among overseas compatriots and democratic figures. Not long ago, at a lecture meeting at the University of Southern California in the United States, democratic figure Mr Kim Ta-chung expressed a strong opinion opposing Reagan's South Korean visit. Such compatriot organizations as the Japan-resident Korean Youths and Students' Liaison Council for Supporting the Struggle for Democratization of South Korea, the Committee for Defending Human Rights in South Korea, and the European headquarters of Hanminnyon have issued statements denouncing and rejecting Reagan's South Korean junket, too. At (?Kansai) University in Japan, 30 Korean students staged a rally protesting against Reagan's South Korean junket. And it is said that they have begun staging a hunger strike.

[Announcer] Yes. Some days ago, the North American Consultative Council for South Korean Human Rights in the United States called for waging the movement opposing and checking Reagan's South Korean junket. And, the movement opposing Reagan's South Korean visit is actively underway among various countries of the world, too.

[Madame Yun] In particular, in Japan, the various types of struggle are being fiercely waged. Some time ago, Christians staged a candle-carrying rally in Tokyo in opposition to Reagan's junket to Japan and South Korea. And, it is said that students of 5 universities in Japan, including (Tosisi) and Kobe universities, have begun a hunger strike in opposition to Reagan's junket.

[Announcer] Yes. We can regard the various types of struggle opposing and rejecting Reagan's South Korean junket today among our masses and in the international society as natural and just. What do you think of it?

[Madame Yun] You are right. Both in view of their appealing slogans and of the reality of South Korea, the struggle is very righteous and just. In a word, we can say that it is the manifestation of our firm will to surely achieve independence, sovereignty, and democracy by fighting to the end while not tolerating aggressors and traitors.

[Announcer] That is right. Because warmonger Reagan's upcoming South Korean junket is a very ominous junket of aggression, it is very proper to raise the standard of revolt with a caution against it.

[Madame Yun] You are right. Reagan is coming to South Korea never to pay a good-will visit or to enjoy the autumnal scenery, but he is coming to seek his wicked aggressive objective. In essence, Reagan is the rudest and most uncouth warmonger among all previous presidents of the United States and a nuclearmaniac. As soon as he took office as the President, Reagan adhered to the policy of strength. In order to carry out his aggressive world strategy, he has attached the greatest importance to the Korean peninsula.

[Announcer] Yes. As soon as he became the master of the White House, he invited as his first act cutthroat traitor Chon Tu-hwan. He praised the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre which incurs the wrath of heaven and man and the suppression of human rights. He completely nullified the deceitful plan to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea. He promised Chon vast military aid, did he not?

[Madame Yun] Yes. It was not empty talk. Reagan has endlessly waged the powder-reeking war game rackets on the assumption of an invasion of the North, while throwing large-scale lethal weapons, including nuclear arms, into this land and reinforcing the aggressive forces. He has been running wild to organize the South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance, the aggressive military bloc. And, he has positively incited cutthroat Chon Tu-hwan to the strangulation of democracy, anticomunist confrontation, the preparations of a war of northward invasion, and perpetual division.

[Announcer] Yes. With the explosion in Rangoon committed by cutthroat traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the unjust measure taken some time ago by the Burmese authorities as momentum, such schemes are being more viciously carried out. At this rigorous time, warmonger Reagan is coming to South Korea. This is really unwelcome. We can say that it is all too clear what this means.

[Madame Yun] Yes. It is open-and-shut. Reagan's upcoming South Korean junket is aimed at reaffirmation of the situation of the preparations for a new war on the spot and to further accelerate the preparations for a nuclear war. And its wicked aim is to save the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is faced with ruin. People in the town say in recent days that Reagan's South Korean junket can be compared to Dulles' junket on the eve of the Korean War and his inspection of the 38th parallel. This is never unreasonable. This is well proven by the fact that [the United States] has recently committed an armed invasion of Grenada, a small island country in Central America. Warmonger Reagan, who does not hesitate to commit an illegal act of mercilessly infringing upon the independence and sovereignty of a country through strength, is coming to South Korea. This is a really dangerous and ominous junket.

[Announcer] You are right. Considering all the facts, Reagan's upcoming South Korean junket is a very dangerous war junket on which he carries powder, and is criminal aggressive junket on which he carries a knife. I think that because of this, now, our masses and international society so death-defyingly oppose and reject Reagan's South Korean junket. This notwithstanding, the nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan ring is running unprecedentedly wild in fascist suppression to welcome Reagan as the greatest state guest. Can we say that he has the wicked inner thoughts to maintain his dirty life and avert the crisis in his rule under the patronage of his master?

[Madame Yun] Yes. That is right. This is because a stooge leads his life under the patronage of his master. Such have been all previous pro-U.S. dictators of South Korea; and such is traitor Chon Tu-hwan. By the way, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is in the difficulties of a serious economic and political crisis. We can say that with the explosion in Rangoon, Burma, as momentum, the crisis is becoming more acute. After committing the explosion in Rangoon in order to seek his impure political object, traitor Chon Tu-hwan schemed in every way to shift the responsibility for it onto the North. In particular, with the unjust measure taken by the Burmese authorities some time ago as momentum, he has been more viciously kicking up the anticommunist and anti-North confrontation racket. But, this has further evoked our masses' anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments and only evokes a volley of denunciation and criticism from the international public opinion.

[Announcer] He is becoming further isolated and rejected in the international arena and is becoming a miserable international orphan.

[Madame Yun] Furthermore, the discord and feud within the ruling circles are being deepened with each passing day. Because of the vast foreign debts, amounting to several tens of billions of dollars, the economy is faced with inextricable and catastrophic crisis. The people's lifestyle has been reduced to the greatest misery. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring has been cornered at home and abroad and is suffering from an incurable crisis in its rule.

The ring is trying to find a way out of this in the suppression of people, preparations for a new war provocation, and in particular, in welcoming warmonger Reagan and begging for his master's patronage and support.

[Announcer] Yes. In this regard, it is all too clear that Reagan's South Korean junket will bring innumerable misfortune and calamity to our masses and the nation. Therefore, the issue of whether we can check and frustrate Reagan's junket is really a life-and-death question is connected with our masses' survival.

[Madame Yun] Thus, patriotic people of all walks of life and democratic figures, including our righteous youths and students, have been turning out in the righteous anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle opposing Reagan's South Korean visit. This is the natural eruption of the surging indignation and pent-up anger of our people. We can say that this is the most righteous nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. This notwithstanding, at the moment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up a round of fascist suppressive racket of brutally suppressing our masses' righteous, patriotic struggle, of arresting, imprisoning, and suppressing the patriotic students and democratic figures. This is a never-to-be-pardoned criminal act.

[Announcer] Yes. This is an act of treason against the country and the people which can be committed only by such a sordid pro-U.S. stooge and cut-throat tyrant as Chon Tu-hwan. By the way, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has issued an emergency alert order throughout South Korea and is kicking up a round of suppressive rackets to smoothly welcome Reagan as the greatest state guest and to seek long-term power. I think that our masses will not tolerate it.

[Madame Yun] Yes. Our righteous youths, students, and people of all walks of life, who have already courageously fought against aggressors and traitors, will never watch idly and overlook Reagan's South Korean junket and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's acts against the country and the people no matter how frantically the fascist suppression runs wild. I firmly believe that they will fiercely set ablaze the flames of pan-national anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle on campuses all over the country and everywhere by raising the standard of revolt against warmonger Reagan's South Korean junket.

[Announcer] Yes. That is right. I firmly believe that this will be turned into reality. Reagan should look squarely at our masses' indomitable will and the South Korean reality. And it would be good for him to immediately cancel his junket to South Korea. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, too, should abandon the silly wild dream to maintain his dirty life by welcoming his master and step down from power without delay as demanded unanimously by the masses. Let us close here for today. Thank you.

[Madame Yun] Thank you.

CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO RANGOON BOMBING, SEVERING TIES

Foreign Groups Denounce Bombing

SK061204 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Foreign public organizations recently issued statements denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique for heightening tension, groundlessly taking issue with us in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon.

In its statement the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification said:

All facts before and after the bomb blast in Rangoon clearly show the incident was faked up wholly by the political intrigues of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan engrossed in terrorism and assassination.

The recent explosion fully showed that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a heinous murderer and human butcher who does not hesitate to murder his "cabinet members" en masse for his political aim.

Nuran Nabie, general secretary of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association, said: The Bangladesh people and many people of the world believe that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself engineered the bomb blast in Rangoon for his dirty aim. The fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan arrived at the scene belatedly tells that he knew of the incident in advance, he added.

Pointing out that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is launching a campaign against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the bomb blast in Rangoon, he said: This is not different from the method of Hitler who trumped up the Reichstag fire and used it in suppression of the German Communist Party.

In its statement the Guyana Committee of Support for Korea's Reunification said: When the bomb blast in Rangoon took place the Chon Tu-hwan clique in league with the U.S. imperialists started speaking ill of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without any justification. This is an undisguised move to use the incident for its sinister political plot to heighten tension.

The Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea in a statement pointed out that after the explosion in Rangoon the Chon Tu-hwan clique is groundlessly taking issue with the DPRK and kicking up a war racket even mobilizing the army.

If Seoul uses the Rangoon incident in opposing the northern half of the DPRK, it will be unable to escape self-destruction, the statement stressed.

Citizen Speaks Against Burmese Action

SK070202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0735 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The DPRK Foreign Ministry statement issued in connection with the Burmese Government's 4 November step which severed diplomatic relations with our republic and called for the closure of our embassy in Burma within 48 hours, alleging that the explosion at the national cemetery in Rangoon was an act by saboteurs from the DPRK, has aroused great repercussions among our working people throughout the country.

Kim Chang-ik, deputy manager of 5 October electricity plant, says: [Begin recording] Workers in our plant sternly reject the Burmese Government's unilateral step on 4 November of severing diplomatic relations with our republic without any prior notice to us and of calling for the closure of our embassy in Burma within 48 hours, declaring it as an unjust act. It is indeed a surprising and regretable act that the Burmese Government took such an extreme diplomatic step without presenting any legal or material evidence.

As soon as the Rangoon explosion took place, the Chon Tu-hwan ring frantically kicked up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, laying the blame for it on us, and continuously begged the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to put pressure on the Burmese authorities to place the blame for the explosion onto our republic.

The Burmese authorities' step this time serves to back up precisely such an intrigue of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The fact that the Koreans the Burmese authorities had arrested as suspects clarified that they came from Seoul, South Korea, vividly shows that the explosion was a burlesque played in accordance with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scenario.

The Burmese authorities' extreme step of severing state relations with our republic, shifting responsibility for the Rangoon explosion to us, despite all these clear facts, [passage indistinct].

Taking the Burmese authorities' unjust step as a good opportunity, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is kicking up a more frantic racket along with its U.S. and Japanese bosses, insulting and slandering us.

The explosion in faraway Burma had nothing to do with us. By laying the blame for the Rangoon explosion on us, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to inspire confrontation and antagonism between the North and South, to divert elsewhere the arrow of the curse and condemnation of people focused on him, and, thus, to escape the crisis confronting his rule.

Workers in our plant cannot tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's provocative rackets and are maintaining high vigilance against them.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at reality and immediately renounce its indiscreet anticomunist rackets for confrontation.

The hearts of the workers of our plant are filled with the strong indignation against the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of butchers of the nation and anti-communist fanatics--, the U.S. imperialists, and the Japanese reactionaries who are inspiring it.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the U.S. imperialists kick up an adventurous play with fire, leading the situation to the brink of war, like the proverb "a day-old puppy doesn't know enough to fear the tiger," we will take appropriate self-defense measures.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic anticomunist and antirepublic racket will only expedite its doom. This can be proven by the miserable fates of the previous puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should draw a lesson from the fates of the previous dictators and act discreetly. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to adhere to reckless and slanderous maneuvers against us despite our repeated warning, it will suffer even greater blows. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring, and the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who are encouraging it should totally bear the responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom. [end recording]

Professor Denounces Burma's 'Unjust Step'

SK050538 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0325 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Korean people are now resolutely rejecting the Burmese Government's unilateral measure of shifting responsibility for the Rangoon bombing onto us without any grounds and of breaking off diplomatic relations with our republic, regarding the measure as an unjustifiable step of infringing upon the dignity and authority of our republic and as an act of encouraging the South Korean puppets' new war provocation maneuvers.

Choe Su-yon, a department head of Kumsong Political University, said:

[Begin recording] As has been reported, the Burmese authorities took the unilateral measure of shifting responsibility for the Rangoon bomb blast onto us and of severing diplomatic relations with our republic.

Taking advantage of the unjust and irresponsible step of the Burmese Government, the South Korean puppets are more frantically kicking up anticommunist rackets against us. As a result of this, a new grave situation is being created on the Korean peninsula. As has been truly and clearly exposed, the Rangoon bombing had nothing to do with us. It was a burlesque of the puppets' own making which was played according to a scenario that had been written in a secret room of Chongwadae by the puppet National Security Planning Agency at the directive of the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The Rangoon bombing was an out-and-out political intrigue proceeding from the South Korean puppets' sinister plot to cope with the crises in their rule by deliberately aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and to realize the seucrity of their power under the protection of the U.S. and Japanese masters. This is shown well by the situation which has prevailed in South Korea from the time of the bombing until today.

As soon as the Rangoon bomb blast took place, the Chon Tuh-hwan clique kicked up wholesale anticommunist rackets against us, alleging that it was the work of the North. Amid the situation in which they issued an emergency alert order throughout South Korea and put it into a perfect combat posture, the wretches made bellicose remarks about punishment and retaliation and even clamored about an air raid on Pyongyang and the dispatch of a death squad. In addition, the puppets have perpetrated undisguised armed provocations of infiltrating an armed attack team of the puppet army in an area of the northern half of the republic and making it fire [words indistinct], of intruding a puppet naval vessel deep into the territorial waters of our side, of dragging and installing various types of heavy weapons in to the DMZ, and of waging a large-scale war drill simulating northward invasion.

At this very moment, the Burmese authorities took the unjust step of breaking off diplomatic relations with us. As a consequence, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been even further strained and peace in Asia and the world has been endangered. While extremely straining the situation to turn the people's eyes of hatred, which are looking at them, elsewhere, the puppets are trying to obtain more weapons, dollars, and yen from the U.S. and Japanese masters.

It is never accidental for the puppets to fabricate such a shocking intrigue of murder prior to Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea. It is obvious that, under the pretext of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, Reagan, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, will strengthen the policy of military occupation of South Korea, further accelerate the maneuvers to fabricate the U.S.-Japanese-South Korea triangular military alliance, and further spur the preparations to provoke a new war.

All facts show that the South Korean puppets' fabrication of the Rangoon bombing was aimed at leading the country's situation to the brink of war by conducting an anti-republic campaign and at dragging into more U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces, thus accelerating the preparations to provoke a new war of aggression. This is, however, a foolish act.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With no maneuvers can the U.S. imperialist and the South Korean puppet clique frighten our people. The reckless provocations of the wretches will only precipitate their ruin.

With no scheme can the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets frighten our people, nor can they achieve their criminal purpose. The U.S. imperialists and the puppets should look straight at reality and act with discretion. The wretches' anticomunist intrigues and war maneuvers will accelerate their own isolation at home and abroad and their ruin.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dare to lead the situation to war in defiance of the repeated warnings of people at home and abroad, they will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.
[end recording]

Professor Speaks Against Burmese Government

SK080230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0910 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The Burmese Government's unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic and of closing our embassy in Burma, alleging that the explosion at the national cemetery in Rangoon was an act by saboteurs from our republic, has aroused great repercussion among our people. Hyon Yong-su, director of the Department of History at Kim Il-song University says:

[Begin recording] All teachers and students at our Kim Il-song University sternly reject the Burmese Government's step in connection with the explosion at the national cemetery in Rangoon, alleging that it was an act by saboteurs from the DPRK, declaring it as an unjust act insulting the dignity and prestige of our republic.

The Burmese Government's unilateral and groundless step is indeed a surprising one. On 25 October, when a so-called special envoy of the South Korean puppets interrogated so-called suspects in a Burmese army hospital in Rangoon in the presence of the ambassadors of the third nations in Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government authorities, the suspects confessed that they came from Seoul, South Korea.

A few days later, however, the suspects were announced as saboteurs sent from our republic. This is very surprising.

The so-called results of the investigation announced by the Burmese Government authorities simply indicated that the suspects had confessed that they were terrorists sent by us, but it failed to present any legal or material evidence. This shows that the investigation results are an out-and-out fabrication.

As was indicated in the KCNA statement, as soon as the explosion took place in Rangoon, the South Korean puppets kicked up frantic anticomunist and antirepublic rackets even before the clarification of the truth, laying the blame for it on us. At the same time, the South Korean puppets continuously

begged their U.S. and Japanese bosses to put pressure on the Burmese Government to place the responsibility for this incident on us.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Even though the South Korean reactionaries make a fuss by fabricating a clumsy intrigue, it is of no use.

It is all too clear that the Rangoon explosion was, from the outset, a burlesque played in accordance with traitor Chin Tu-hwan's scenario. The facts that traitor Chon Tu-hwan arbitrarily deployed the date of his visit to the national cemetery which had been agreed upon with the Burmese Government, that he did not appear on the spot on the day of the explosion, and that in his cabinet reshuffle farce in the wake of the Rangoon explosion he kept director of the Agency of Security Planning and chief security guard at Chongwadae, who should bear direct responsibility for this incident, alleging that they had no responsibility for it, vividly prove that the Chon Tu-hwan ring knew of the explosion at the national cemetery in advance.

Traitor Chin Tu-hwan had reasons why he had to fabricate the burlesque of his own making. In South Korea today, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and democracy by patriotic youths, students, and people is increasing daily and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a dirty dual stooge of the United States and Japan, faces a serious crisis within and without. Such being the case, traitor Chon Tu-hwan needed a shocking intrigue in order to extricate himself from such a serious crisis. So, as soon as the explosion took place in Rangoon, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, issued an emergency security order throughout South Korea, placed South Korea in a state of complete combat readiness, and unprecedently intensified the fascist suppression of the South Korean people. Thus, he has extremely aggravated the situation.

Despite all these clear facts, the Burmese Government's extreme step of severing state relations with our republic, shifting the responsibility for this incident to us, is a totally unjust and irresponsible act. The Burmese Government authorities' unjust step is not only an act of fanning the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring's new war provocation maneuvers, but also a dangerous act of endangering peace of Asia and the world.

Taking advantage of the Burmese Government authorities' unjust step as a good opportunity, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, together with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, is kicking up a more frantic racket to aggravate the situation in our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should renounce their criminal schemes of driving the South Korean puppet clique into confrontation with us and immediately withdraw from South Korea.

Even though the Burmese Government authorities have laid the blame for the Rangoon explosion on us through an international intrigue and collusion, the fact that this incident was a burlesque of Chon Tu-hwan's own making will become clear as time passes. [end recording]

Citizen Reacts to Burma's 4 Nov Measures

SK061340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Our people of all walks of life are showing great reactions to the statement which the DPRK Foreign Affairs Ministry issued in connection with the Burmese authorities' allegation that the Rangoon bombing was the work of saboteurs from our republic and with their unilateral measure of breaking off diplomatic relations with our republic and of ordering our embassy in Burma to close within 48 hours.

Ho Pyong-chun, bureau chief of the State Committee of Science and Technology, said:

[Begin recording] On 4 November, the Burmese Government took the unilateral measure of severing diplomatic relations with our republic and of ordering our embassy in Burma to close within 48 hours, alleging that the Rangoon bomb blast at the national mausoleum was the work of agents from the DPRK.

The members of the State Committee of Science and Technology resolutely reject the Burmese Government's step, regarding it as ignoring international law and practice and as infringing upon the dignity and authority of our republic.

The Burmese Government took this unjust step at the moment when, with the Rangoon bombing on 9 October as an excuse, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was creating an atmosphere like that on the eve of war, artificially inciting North-South confrontation and constantly aggravating military provocations in the frontline area. This is a very dangerous act of fanning the South Korean puppets' new war provocation maneuvers and of seriously endangering peace in Asia and the world.

Taking advantage of the Burmese authorities' unjustifiable act, the South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. and Japanese masters, are raising a more frantic row, heaping intolerable abuses on us.

Since the Rangoon bombing, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have zealously encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and have constantly instigated the South Korean puppets toward provoking a new war, while talking about self-restraint and the like.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop at once the criminal maneuvers to rally the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to confrontation with us and that they withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along the U.S. imperialist aggressors and lethal weapons.

As every one knows, as soon as the Rangoon bomb blast took place, the South Korea puppet clique laid the blame on us, even before the truth of the incident was clarified, and kicked up frantic anticommunist and anti-republic rackets. The clique has repeatedly asked the U.S. and Japanese masters to

put pressure to the Burmese authorities to announce that the bombing was the work of our republic. The announcement of the Burmese authorities supports such intrigues of the South Korean puppet clique.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the constant provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military, fascist elements, the situation in our country is always tense and the danger of an outbreak of war exists constantly in our country.

Today, because of the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's frequent military provocations and constant maneuvers has reached a grave stage. The reckless anticommunist rackets for confrontation which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up with the U.S. imperialist masters at this moment, are dangerous moves leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the irredeemable phase. We can never overlook this. We are keenly watching all the developments of the situation with a revolutionary vigilance.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at reality and act with discretion. They should stop at once the maneuvers of intrigue to groundlessly abuse us. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should be clearly aware that its frantic, reckless commotions for North-South confrontation will only result in precipitating its ruin.

We are maintaining a high alertness to cope with the anticommunist rackets for confrontation which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are more viciously kicking up with each passing day.

The members of the State Committee of Science and Technology once again resolutely reject the Burmese Government's step, regarding it as an infringement upon the dignity and authority of our republic. Along with this, we will watch the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with keen vigilance and contribute to strengthening the country's economic power by directing more efforts to the settlement of the country's important scientific and technological problems. [end recording]

Further Comment on Burmese Action

SK080130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Comments by (Kwon Tu-hak), director at Ministry of Power Industry on the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement in connection with the Burmese Government action on severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK--recorded]

[Text] On 4 November, the Burmese Government took a unilateral action on severing diplomatic relations with our country and on withdrawing our embassy within 48 hours, saying that the bombing incident in Rangoon was committed by DPRK agents. The Burmese Government action is based on no grounds whatsoever and is utterly unjustifiable. The bombing incident at the national

cemetery in Rangoon, we can say, was committed not by DPRK agents but by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in an attempt to distract the attention of the South Korean people and the people of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: No matter how hard the South Korean authorities may stage rackets with their clumsy plot, it will be of no avail. The South Korean authorities will not be able to veil the truth by any tactics, or stem the people's revolutionary struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique fabricates stories and shifts blame onto us whenever some incidents against them take place in South Korea, as if they were connected with us. This is the South Korean puppet clique's stereotyped tactic. In fact, the Rangoon bombing incident we can say was a self-made drama based on the specific scenario drawn up by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. We can present ample evidence to support it.

On its own, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique put off to the next day its scheduled visit to the national cemetery which it had already agreed on with the Burmese authorities. At the time of the explosion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan arrived at the scene of the incident a little later and save his dirty life. This is not an accidental coincidence. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's obscure remarks and acts before and after the bombing incident, as well as its dubious step on not firing the director of the Agency for National Security Planning and the director general of the Chongwadae Security Force--who should be more responsible for it than anyone else--in the cabinet reshuffle farce provides further evidence. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique knew in advance that there would be a bombing incident.

Those detained by the Burmese authorities as suspects disclosed that they came from Seoul, South Korea. This conforms exactly to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's premeditated conspiracy. From the bombing incident in Rangoon, we came to know that the wicked puppet clique is a human butcher that would resort to any means available for its dirty political purposes, and a murderer that is more vicious than its preceding dictator who killed even his wife to sustain its power.

In spite of the fact that the Rangoon bombing incident was a conspiracy drama fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to find an outlet from his dead-end crisis, the Burmese Government authorities have taken an utterly unjustifiable, unfair, and irresponsibly extreme action of severing ties between the two countries, unreasonably shifting the blame onto the republic. In the wake of the Burmese authorities' unjust action, the South Korean puppet clique is now staging frenzied war rackets with the U.S. and Japanese masters and are defiling us and shifting the blame onto us to the degree that we cannot bear.

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should lead the situation in our country to the brink of a war and dare to commit an adventurous fire game, to find a way out of a crisis, according to a premeditated plan, we would take a due step for our self defense.

Hungarian Figures Score Bombing

SK070506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The chairman of the Journalists Union of Hungary recently published a commentary on the bomb blast in Rangoon in the paper SZABAD FOLD."

He said in the commentary:

The South Korean ruling circles are advertising that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is behind the bomb blast in Rangoon.

South Korea and the United States ordered the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. troops there to enter into a combat posture under the pretext of this incident.

The U.S. imperialists said that a nuclear aircraft carrier will remain in South Korean waters because of tensions prevailing in South Korea.

This is aimed at shifting the blame for their crime on to others and taking more vicious and wholesale suppressive steps on the pretext of this incident against the South Korean people opposing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship.

Suriya Lal, member of the National Panchayet of Nepal, recently issued a statement in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon.

The scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to shift the responsibility for the incident on to North Korea not only heightens the tension between the North and South but also plays into the hands of the U.S. imperialists opposed to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The statement said it is a habitual tactic of the imperialists to oppose Korea's reunification, slandering the northern half of the DPRK.

Individuals on Burma's Severing of Ties

SK071110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean people are deeply enraged in the untenable act of the Burmese Government in taking the unilateral step of breaking off diplomatic relations with our republic and ordering our embassy in Rangoon to leave, linking us in a far-fetched manner with the explosion at the national mausoleum in Rangoon.

People of all strata decisively refute this extreme measure of the Burmese Government, branding it as an irresponsible act siding with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Yi Sang-kyop, director of the mining guidance department of the Ministry of Metal Industry, branded the unilateral step of the Burmese authorities as an unwarrantable act of yielding to the pressure of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

He said:

By forcing Burma to sever diplomatic relations with our country, groundlessly linking the Rangoon incident with us, the U.S. imperialists pursue the heinous political aim of estranging the peoples of the two countries from each other, impairing the authority of our republic in the international arena and zealously goading the puppets into military provocations.

The untenable act of the Burmese authorities coinciding with the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets is arousing deep apprehensions among the world people who treasure justice and peace.

Yi Chok-kun, director of the general fundamental studies of Kim Chaek University of Technology, said that the unwarrantable act of the Burmese authorities came as a shock to him.

The whole world knows, he stressed, that the South Korean puppets, after causing the explosion, sent to Rangoon emissaries and special agents in succession to have frequent behind-the-scene contacts with the Burmese authorities and entreated their U.S. and Japanese masters to exercise their influence on the Burmese authorities to make them announce that the incident was our work.

The unjustifiable act of the Burmese authorities even gives us the misgivings that the Burmese authorities might have sought to get something from the U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters and the South Korean puppets by getting involved in their intrigues.

Whatever intrigues the South Korean puppets may resort to against us with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese patrons, the truth of the incident master-minded by them will be laid open to the whole world as time flows.

Kim Pyong-tok, vice chairman of the Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, People's Committee, and Kim Tae-sok, workteam head of the iron-casting shop of the Rakwon machine building plant, said that the extreme measure of the Burmese Government in groundlessly laying the blame for the Rangoon incident at the door of our republic without any legal or material evidence and breaking off the state relations with it, is entirely unjustifiable.

This is an act counteracting justice and conscience, international law and international practice and going against peace and friendship and solidarity among people.

Paper Blames Chon for Bombing

SK071046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN), carried a commentary titled "Doubts of Rangoon Incident" in which it said men of the reason regard the Chon Tu-hwan group as the mastermind of the Rangoon explosion because the behaviours of traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself and his suite at the time of the explosion give many suspicions.

Recalling that on the day of the explosion the traitor Chon Tu-hwan sent first his suite to the mausoleum to be followed by the puppet ambassador to Burma in an escorted car, the commentary said that this is too abnormal in the diplomatic usage.

All the facts of the Rangoon explosion, it noted, show that the real criminal of the bomb blast is a man who is well aware of the internal affairs and a "powerful man" who is able to conceal truth even to the "deputy prime minister" or "ministers" and such a man is Chon Tu-hwan himself or his faithful confidant.

What draws attention in the Rangoon explosion is the action of guardsmen, the commentary noted, and continued.

The explosives could have been uncovered, had they not closed their eyes deliberately because the national mausoleum is a one-storied wooden building, not big.

Furthermore, in the large-scale "cabinet reshuffle" after the explosion Chon Tu-hwan did not blame the security authorities but left intact all the responsible persons in charge of security.

Pointing out that the anticommunist smear campaign, accusation toward the North and war preparations stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" after its unilateral and arbitrary announcement make people doubt it, the commentary said: Chon Tu-hwan intends to veil the large-scale scandals and block an anti-"government" struggle with an anticommunist trumpeting.

The ruling method of the fascists is intrigue and violence.

Chon Tu-hwan slaughtered thousands of citizens, calling the Kwandju uprising a "rebellion." As he did not hesitate to commit a bloodbath in Kwangju to seize power, he will perpetrate more towering crimes in order to maintain his power.

This makes us to conclude that the Rangoon incident can be traced back to Chon Tu-hwan himself.

Indignation at Burmese Action

SK080454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--Korean people express indignation at and resolutely reject the unreasonable act of the Burmese Government in taking the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with our republic shifting the responsibility for the explosion at the national mausoleum in Rangoon on to us in a far-fetched way.

Kim Son-mok, workshop head of the Kangson steel complex, said: The step of the Burmese Government shows that the Burmese authorities, yielding to the pressure of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and Chon Tu-hwan clique, side with their frantic anticommunist, anti-DPRK row.

From beginning, the Chon Tu-hwan clique kicked up an unprecedentedly malicious anticommunist, anti-DPRK racket shifting the blame for the explosion on to us even before its truth was clarified and persistently entreated the U.S. and Japanese masters to put pressure upon the Burmese authorities to shift the blame on to us. This clique is making desperate efforts to impair the dignity and international prestige of our republic and improve its position isolated from and rejected by the people.

The step of the Burmese Government will only encourage the fascist repression and war provocation manoeuvres stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan clique with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

Yi Chong-hyon of the history institute of the Academy of Social Science said:

The behaviour of the Burmese authorities proves that they are being taken in by the anticommunist intrigue of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. But no intrigue can cover up truth.

The intrigue is a habitual method of the imperialists and reactionaries. Its truth will be clarified as the time flows.

The heinous purpose of the anticommunist, anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets can never be achieved. No matter how desperately they may try to conceal the truth of the incident through an international collusion, right will be clearly distinguished from wrong as the time flows.

Groups Flay South for Blaming North

SK091033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--The Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity With People and the Peace Committee of Sweden recently made public statements in connection with the Rangoon explosion.

The statement of the Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity With People says:

We bitterly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for stepping up criminal moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, endangering the security of the Korean peninsula and disturbing world peace.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is scheming to shift the blame for the Rangoon explosion on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We take this opportunity to call upon international organizations and international conferences to bring its provocations to an end.

The statement of the Peace Committee of Sweden notes that South Korean ruler Chon Tu-hwan described the incident as the "work" of the DPRK without any ground. This is a grave challenge aimed at aggravating the situation not only in Korea but also in the world, it says.

Japanese Figures on Burma's Blaming of North

SK091051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--Japanese figures recently issued talks rejecting the unilateral step taken by the Burmese authorities in connection with the explosion in Rangoon.

Yoshihisa Kajitani, critic of international affairs, said in his talk:

The South Korean side sent a large number of "investigators" to the scene, put pressure upon Burma's investigation, and demanded the Burmese Government to sever diplomatic relations with the DPRK from long ago.

It cannot but be said that the Burmese Government's severance of diplomatic relations with the DPRK assumes the nature of political settlement.

"The announcement of the party concerned should not be accepted in toto." This is an elementary stand to be taken in judging international affairs.

Moreover, the announcement of the Burmese Government did not explain in detail on what ground the nationality of criminals was confirmed.

This announcement cannot give a conclusion that the incident is "work of the North."

Writer Koichiro Yoshihara said:

The step of the Burmese Government seems to be a hasty one.

It is rash to conclude only with a "confession" without any material evidence that the incident is "work of the North."

The situation makes us believe that it is rather an action of the South than the North's.

How could a stranger install a bomb in the Aung San Mausoleum under a strict guard?

Judging by a common sense, this is impossible. The incident may be caused by the "guardsmen" of the South side who were in charge of security at the mausoleum. This doubt has not been dispelled. The reason why Chon Tu-hwan arrived at the scene later and why a horn was blown has not been explained.

If they confirmed that the bomb blast was the "action of the North" with "belongings" and "articles" together with "confession," this is hard to convince people.

The Burmese authorities must explain in detail how they obtained them.

It is said that a pistol which had not been found in the course of the investigation by the Burmese side was discovered from somewhere during the "joint investigation" with the South Korean side as predicted by South Korea.

Anyway the truth of the incident should be probed impartially and thoroughly.

DPRK Ministry Statement

SK091115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Foreign mass media gave publicity to the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 5 in connection with the Burmese Government's unilateral step of breaking off the diplomatic relations with us, linking the explosion at the national mausoleum in Rangoon with us.

November 5 evening issues of Japanese papers ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and TOKYO SHIMBUN carried a report on the publication of the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry and its summaries under the headlines "Burma's Severance of Diplomatic Relations Accused," "Lie Fabricated," "Unilateral Step Taken Without Ground," "North Korea's 'Involvement in Terrorism' Is a Fabrication," "Unilateral Step Without Ground" and "North Korea Rejects Accusation" and so on.

The Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG also reported the gist of the statement.

Radio Mali reported on November 6 as follows:

As the whole world recognizes, the Rangoon explosion is a drama staged on a script written by the Chon Tu-hwan clique isolated and rejected at home and abroad as a stooge of the outside forces. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has nothing to do with the incident.

The nonaligned countries should not be taken in by the intrigues of the disturbers of world peace but unite with each other in the idea of the nonaligned movement for security and peace in the world.

On November 5 the Indian PTI News Agency said:

The Burmese Government took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK claiming that the Rangoon explosion is the work of its "operatives."

This step is an unreasonable one ignoring international law and usage and impairing the dignity and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is indeed surprising and regrettable that the Burmese Government should take such an unilateral step without any prior notice on the basis of groundless materials.

There are many grounds to conclude that the Rangoon incident is a fabrication based on a script written by Chon Tu-hwan from the beginning.

This is proved by the fact that "Koreans" whom the Burmese authorities arrested as "suspects" confessed that they came from Seoul of South Korea.

Noting that the Burmese Government authorities took the extreme step of breaking off state relations, shifting the blame for the incident on to the DPRK in a far-fetched way, the news agency said that it is an entirely illegal and irresponsible act without any justification and the time will clearly distinguish right from wrong.

CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU STUDENT UPRISING

Clandestine Radio Commemorates Uprising

SK040504 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Talk by Yun Kyong-won of the VRRR Radio Station]

[Excerpts] The patriotic anti-Japanese struggle by the students in Kwangju 54 years ago was an eruption of long-accumulated resentment and indignation of our people against the cruel Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. The barbaric colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupying this land caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities to our people.

Now 54 years have passed since the student struggle in Kwangju. However, today's realities are graver than that time. The U.S. imperialists, who illegally occupied this land replacing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, have been infringing upon our people's sovereignty in a barbaric way for 38 years.

Today, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trampling underfoot our masses' rights and democracy, implementing heinous colonial rule, and are frantically running amok with a new war preparation for invasion of the North and with the maneuvers for permanent division.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are committing various crimes, such as murder, rape, arson and plunder--acting like masters.

In order to recover their old position of colonial rulers on this land, the Japanese militarists, who were revived by active U.S. patronage, are perpetrating all forms of maneuvers.

The Japanese militarists, who have already extended their dark hands of aggression on this land through the aggressive and disgraceful South Korea-Japan treaty, established the Japanese Embassy in the heart of Seoul just as was the former Office of the Governor-General and are boisterously acting as if this land is their own country.

In particular, since the warmonger Nakasone came to power, Japan's aggressive maneuvers have been perpetrated more openly. In order to achieve their old dream on the great East-Asia co-prosperity sphere at any rate, the Japanese militarists are working out even the plan to put troops of the Self-Defense Forces land in this land in an emergency, further strengthening military collusion with nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan, as well as economic infiltration.

Thus, our masses are standing at a grave crossroad, whether we will suffer the dual colonial slavery or recover national sovereignty by expelling outside aggressor forces.

If we ignore today's grave situation, our people will not be able to avoid the destiny of dual colonial slaves of the United States and Japan forever.

Pyongyang Meeting on Incident

SK040434 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A report meeting of Pyongyang youths and students was held at the central hall of the LSWYK on the afternoon of 3 November on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Kwangju students incident. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen at the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK!" Participating in the meeting were Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF, Chong Tu-hwan, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the DFRF, the deans of various universities and colleges, and youths and students of the city. The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

Hyon Sok, deputy chairman of the LSWYK, addressed the meeting.

The reporter said: Today, we greet the 54th anniversary of the Kwangju students incident, under the circumstances in which the people, youths, and students throughout the country are vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's on the fronts of socialist construction and in which the South Korean youths, students, and people are strenuously staging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

He noted: The Kwangju students incident 54 years ago was the eruption of the pent-up grudge and indignation of the Korean youths, students, and people against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and national contempt and it was a patriotic mass resistance against Japan and for the country's independence and the nation's sovereignty.

He said: The struggle of the Korean youths, students, and people against the Japanese imperialists' fascist tyranny, plunder, national contempt, and the education of enslavement toward the end of the 1920's was tenaciously waged, taking a massive nature. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union and indicated the road laid ahead of the struggle with the resplendent rays of chuche, our people's anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation entered a new higher stage.

He continued: On 3 November, 1929, the Kwangju student incident erupted as a mass students movement with the incident of Japanese students' insulting Korean female students in a train running between Kwangju and Naju as an incentive. The students who turned out in the struggle meted out and valiantly fought the Japanese military and police, shouting slogans: "Down With Japanese Imperialism!", "Abolish the Colonial Education of Enslavement!", and "Long Live the Independence of Korea!" Tens of thousands of students in Pyongyang, Seoul, and other cities across the country participated in the mass struggle. The resistance enjoyed ardent support not only from the Korean students abroad but also from the progressive youths and students in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Kwangju student incident was a mass struggle in which tens of thousands turned out against Japanese imperialism and it played a great role in inciting the anti-Japanese spirit among a broad range of Korean youths.

The reporter went on to say: The Kwangju student incident dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists, demonstrated the patriotism and invincible mettle of the Korean youths and students to the whole world, and showed that no one can obliterate our people's national dignity and their spirit of independence.

The reporter noted: The Kwangju student incident taught precious lessons that, to win victory in struggle, we should receive the leadership of an outstanding leader without fail, combine the students movement with the struggle of workers and peasants, and counter and fight the armed imperialists with revolutionary violence.

The reporter said: Because the Korean youths movement was led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it advanced along the genuine road of its development. The great leader formed a chuche-oriented and revolutionary youth organization and has led the Korean youth movement to the single road of victory and glory.

He noted: Thanks to the wise leadership of the glorious party center, our country's communist youth movement has entered a new historic period of turn and our youths are growing into stout successors of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The reporter said: Despite the fact that 54 years have passed since the Kwangju student incident took place, the South Korea youths, students, and people have been subjected to immeasurable misery and suffering under the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

He noted: Because of the U.S. imperialists's colonial policy of enslavement and the Japanese militarists' maneuvers for reinvasion, South Korea has been reduced to the dual colony of the United States and to the model of a modern colony in the 20th century.

He pointed out: Intensifying the fascist suppression of the people is a basic method of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. For the past 38 years, the U.S. imperialists have never exercised democracy in South Korea, even for a moment, and have clung to the most vicious fascist policy, replacing stooges, whenever crises have been created in their colonial rule.

He noted: Whenever the South Korean people, youths, and students have waged struggles, including the heroic popular Kwangju uprising, arsons or bombing at U.S. cultural centers, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military, fascist clique have perpetrated the bestial atrocities of suppression or murder. In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has enacted fascist evil laws, including the graduation quota system and the professor recommendation system, and has more viciously committed the suppression of campuses.

The reporter said: The South Koran puppet clique has maliciously kicked up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, groundlessly linking the Burma bombing to us. This shows that the Burma bombing was an incident of intrigue which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself fabricated to direct the attention of the South Korean youths, students, and people elsewhere and to extricate itself from the predicaments.

The reporter continued: With the Rangoon bombing as an occasion, the South Korean puppet clique issued an emergency alert order throughout South Korea, staged a large-scale war drill called Ssangyong '83 while committing more frequently grave armed provocations against the northern half of the republic, and has incited North-South confrontation and the consciousness of anti-communist war while babbling about punishment or retaliation. This shows will how reckless a stage the South Korean bellicose elements' antirepublic rackets have reached.

He said: In the wake of the recent visits of U.S. military bosses, Reagan's visit is an aggressor's junket aimed at strengthening the colonial rule over South Korea, at giving a shot in the arm to the puppets in crises, and inciting a war zeal.

He said: No matter how much the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to direct the people's attention elsewhere with threats and vicious anticommunist rackets, they cannot veil the identity as the true culprit of the Rangoon explosion. He exposed the true picture of the wretches' despicable incident of intrigue with the fact that a suspect himself, who was captured around the site of the Rangoon bombing, stated in the face of puppets that he is a South Korean citizen from Seoul and he has nothing to do with the North.

He said: To realize the policy of fabricating two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists' basic policy toward Korea, they have egged the stooges on to conduct

the diplomacy of begging and advertising the hackneyed proposals for simultaneous entry into the United Nations and for cross-recognition. In addition, the U.S. imperialists held the IPU conference in Seoul and maneuvered to make two Koreas a fait accompli. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are heinous splittists.

He said: In the name of the Korean youths and students, I resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists for tenaciously seeking the policy of two Koreas while continuing the bestial colonial rule over South Korea and flay the Chon Tu-hwan ring for being hellbent on North-South confrontation, division, and treachery.

The reporter said: Today, directing the spearhead of struggle at the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean youths, students, and people are valiantly turning out in the struggle to restore national sovereignty. The heroic popular Kwangju uprising, the anti-U.S. struggles at various places, the formation of the [words indistinct] Union of the Youths and Students for Democratization, and the antigovernment demonstrations of countless youths and students in Seoul show that the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is gradually developing into a higher stage, taking an organizational nature.

He said: In particular, on 2 November, some 1,000 students of Korea University in Seoul doggedly fought, standing up to the puppet riot police forces for as many as 3 hours by scattering leaflets against Reagan's junket to South Korea. This serves as a clear-cut proof of it. All the struggles waged by the South Korean youths and students are very just, righteous nation-saving struggles to establish an independent and democratic reunified Korea where there is no foreign forces, fascism, treachery, or division.

The speaker said: Today, our people, youths, and students are faced with the important task of achieving the historical cause for the fatherland's reunification. The most reasonable way to achieve our country's reunification is to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, upholding the programmatic speeches made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK Congress and at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. For this, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea should be ended and the South Korean society should become independent and democratic. Upholding the anti-U.S., pro-independence banner, which they have already rased, the South Korean youths, students, and people should strenuously fight to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and end their colonial rule. In particular, with the aspirations of the righteous fighters in Kwangju who turned out in the anti-Japanese struggle 54 years ago, the South Korean youths, students, and people should increase their vigilance against the scheme for a reinvasion by the Japanese militarists who are running wild to realize their old dream of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere and should resolutely crush their wicked attempt. The South Korean youths, students, and people should also do away with the South Korean military fascist clique's suppressive organizations and pull down the fascist regime.

He said: Today, the youths and students in the northern half of the republic are faced with the honorable and heavy task of more vigorously accelerating the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea under the party's leadership and of advancing the fatherland's independent reunification. Thoroughly arming themselves with the great leader's immortal chuche idea, all youths and students should firmly prepare themselves as reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche by being endlessly loyal to the glorious party's leadership.

He said: Upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK Congress and at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the youths and students should firmly consolidate our revolutionary base as an indestructible fortress by leading in the van in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. They should be firmly prepared as able revolutionary talents for socialist and communist construction.

In conclusion, he said: Let all of us more vigorously fight for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and for the final consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, and the glorious party center.

CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HAILS BURMA'S DECISION, FLAYS NORTH

SK050223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Burma Nails Pyongyang"]

[Text] The sinister role of North Korea in perpetrating the deadly bombing attack against our high-level diplomatic mission to Rangoon in early October was brought to light as the Burmese Government yesterday announced that army commandos from Pyongyang were found responsible for the blast which killed 21 persons.

The Government of Burma took a natural and appropriate action by declaring that it was breaking off diplomatic ties with North Korea and ordering the latter's embassy personnel to leave the country within two day's time.

What should be done has been done by the Burmese Government in collaboration with the Seoul government, for the tragic incident in Rangoon cost the lives of 17 Koreans including four cabinet members. Decisive and timely as it may be, severance of diplomatic relations, accompanied by the withdrawal of recognition of the Pyongyang regime, will be only a beginning in our joint efforts to make up for the grave loss and sorrow suffered at the hands of the North Korean killers.

The thorough investigation conducted by the Burmese authorities and its concrete and irrefutable findings of Pyongyang's massacre absolved the seemingly inconclusive attitude of Rangoon in taking strong followup steps.

We have known all along and felt sure that the Rangoon blast, as part of North Korea's all-out campaign of terror, sabotage and carnage to scuttle and destroy this republic, was aimed to assassinate our president and decimate our government.

According to news dispatches from Rangoon, on the basis of materials received at the explosion site, articles seized from three suspects and confessions obtained from two of them, the Burmese investigation committee has concluded that two North Korean army captains and one major were involved in the bombing.

There is not a shadow of doubt that both the equipment and operational procedures of the saboteurs were typically North Korean. We have long been exposed to and therefore familiar with the tactics and gadgets of its innumerable spies and commandos sent to the south.

All available evidence, as the Burmese Government said, firmly established that the bombing was the work of North Korean saboteurs infiltrating deep into South Asia in a daring and desperate terrorist venture to deal a blow to the integrity of our nation and the evolving friendly ties between Seoul and Rangoon.

In mounting a bombing attack North Korea not only killed many people and attempted a flagrant provocation against his republic but also grossly infringed upon the sovereignty of Burma. The captured saboteurs will be tried and punished under the jurisdiction of Burma. However, that much would hardly daunt or discourage Pyongyang. Stronger counteractions will continue to bring the champion terror-monger of today's world to task for its violation of international law and challenge to civilization.

All peace-loving peoples and governments should work together to put up a united front against the rising tide of terrorism and bloodshed in many parts of the globe, the common enemy of humanity. Sustained international pressure must be brought to bear upon the belligerence and barbarity of the North Korean communists.

It is our belief that the unfortunate event of October 9 will not impair the growing bilateral search for amicable and cooperative relations between Seoul and Rangoon as long as full justice is meted out to the offender. A closer watch and determined stand against any further North Korean atrocities and provocations is essential to bolster the cause of peace and dignity of man everywhere.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS FOR ARMED FORCES' ALERTNESS

SK080120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Price of Terrorism"]

[Text] A chapter of the tragic bombing in Rangoon is about to close with the North Korean Embassy there shut down and its staff with families all expelled in the wake of the Burmese Government's drastic decision to break off its diplomatic ties with Pyongyang and furthermore derecognize the North Korean regime itself.

There still remain a number of questions, both technical and fundamental, in healing the dreadful wounds sustained because of North Korean barbarity and also in channeling the resolute Burmese action to the cause of enhancing international justice and peace, including stability on the Korean peninsula.

One crucial task is to take steps to make the North Korean communist rulers realize and pay due price for the heinous terrorism they committed in Burma and to make them behave more in line with international civility and norm of practice, let alone the Korean people's inherent and outstanding morality, learning serious lessons from the Rangoon incident.

Indeed the Burmese Government's reprisal must have been a painful and shocking penalty for the Pyongyang hierarchy--the more so as it had maintained warm relations with Burma, probably the closest it had with any non-communist Asian country.

But then, Pyongyang reacted brazenly, without the slightest sign of repentence or self-restraint, by denying the outcome of the Burmese investigation of the Rangoon bombing and by hurling barrages of unfounded charges and accusations against the Burmese.

Besides, North Korea has been engaged in international terrorism in various parts of the world, in addition to its all-too-frequent cases of smuggling in foreign countries, abusing diplomatic immunity and privileges.

North Korea has been widely known for many years now for its active involvement in the training of foreign terrorists, both on its own soil and in the alien lands concerned, and also in providing military weapons to terrorist groups and "revolutionary" regimes in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

These stark facts point to the acute need for concerted international efforts to effect not only severe condemnations but more essentially punitive actions against Pyongyang's wanton and uncivilized behavior threatening international stability.

Such an international response, be it by Western and non-aligned countries or even by Pyongyang's communist allies, is crucial in the name of international justice and order--for one thing, to bring the anachronistic North Korean rulers to sanity; and for another and more impending reason, to discourage their bellicosity and possible repetition of provocative acts, particularly on the tension-ridden Korean peninsula.

In fact, Pyongyang has a formidable special force of 100,000 commandos, which can be mobilized at any opportune time to threaten South Korea and, for that matter, the regional stability of East Asia.

In this precarious state, the republic's armed forces are placed on full alert while the government authorities are ironing out steps to meet any eventuality and diffuse the tension.

After all, the enormous losses afflicted by the Rangoon tragedy can be atoned for only when a peaceful unification of the divided country has been achieved.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DPRK REUNIFICATION LINE--In a recent lecture at the University of Southern California in the United States, Kim Tae-chung expressed sympathy with the North's line for reunification of the nation through a confederal system. Presenting his view on achieving the reunification between the North and the South in the form of a confederal republic, Kim Tae-chung pointed out that the confederal republic which he has in mind is similar to the form of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the North. Kim Tae-chung said this view is to achieve the reunification between the North and the South in an independent manner after joining the confederation. Noting that our nation was divided by outside forces, he stressed national reunification be achieved in an independent manner. [Text] [SK030542 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Nov 83]

FINANCIAL SCANDALS IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--Twelve more financial scandals were uncovered in South Korea after August when the large-scale Myongsong group financial scandal, in which the puppet clique and a comprador capitalist in collusion with each other misappropriated more than 100,000 million won of private bond dealers, according to a report. Involved in the new scandals are almost all the banks in Seoul and local areas. Various kinds of methods such as "misappropriation of savings," "illicit loan" and "forgery of signature" were employed in these scandals. It is quite probable that new kinds of scandals may happen in the future by using these methods, a South Korean paper said. The scale of financial scandals has grown these days in South Korea with the result that the scandals of 1,000-2,000 million won scale have become commonplace. Along with the irregularities of the puppet clique, their scale has further grown, causing a big confusion in the financial domain. [Text] [SK081121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 8 Nov 83]

CSO: 4110/032

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARIZATION IN NORTH KOREA STEPPED UP

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Oct 83 p 1

Article: "Twenty-five Percent of the North Korean Population Is Militarized. Sennewald, Commanding General says: Army: 750,000; and Special Combat Group, etc.: 100,000. Naval Forces Set at Invade-South Setting; Tanks Replaced With New Model"/

Text Robert Sennewald, commander in chief of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces, disclosed on 6 October that "the North Korean puppets have been continuously expanding over the past few years their provocative military capabilities in order to reunify the Korean Peninsula in the hands of Kim Il-song," and warned that "the danger of war in the Korean Peninsula is still great."

General Sennewald was on that day attending the monthly breakfast meeting of the Alumni Association of the Executive Course of the School of Business Administration, Seoul National University (Chairman: Yun Sok-min), which was held at Hotel Silla. He made this disclosure in a speech entitled: "Current State of Security on Korean Peninsula."

In his speech, General Sennewald revealed that while the ROK and the United States are spending 6 percent of their gross national product for defense expenses, the North Korean puppets are spending 25 percent of their gross national product in a frantic effort to secure military superiority.

Pointing out the fact that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North Korean population regularly serves in the armed forces and paramilitary forces, General Sennewald said that "they had doubled their army strength during the past 10 years and now have 750,000 men."

He disclosed that "during the past 3 years they have modernized their equipment including the replacement of traction artillery with self-propelled, and that they have mechanized their units." In particular, he drew attention to the fact that the 1950 year model T55 tanks were being replaced with the new model T62 tanks.

General Sennewald went on to disclose that "the tank power of the army of the North Korean puppets is about 2.5 times as large as that of the combined U.S.-ROK forces, and that in the case of artillery, they are 3 times as superior as

ours in terms of the number of guns and their firing range." He then warned that "the North Korean puppets have a guerrilla surprise attack corps of 100,000 men which consists of the special combat group and personnel of irregular combat activities, the largest in the world."

In the case of the air force strength, he went on, they have a total of 1,200 airplanes, including MiG 21's and a total of 700 fighters, fighter-bombers, and irregular combat transport An-2 planes; they are twice as superior as the U.S.-ROK air force strength.

In the case of the naval force strength, the North Korean puppets are four times as superior as ours, he added. Then he went on to say that they have the combat commando units of 500 men, that they increased to double the number of ships equipped with missiles during the past 3 years, and that the distribution of naval bases moved closer to the south year after year, as far as he knows.

In disregard of the North Korean puppets' military superiority and the possibility of their staging provocations described above, General Sennewald took an optimistic view that their provocations could satisfactorily be repulsed, in view of the United States' firm determination to defend the ROK and the capabilities of the ROK and the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command.

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CSO: 4107/007

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

EPB REPORT SHOWS RECOVERY OF ECONOMY

SK080222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, 8 Nov (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy has gained strength during the past four months, and this trend is expected to last until the end of 1983, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Tuesday.

In a report on monthly economic movements, the board said that the coinciding composite business index, which reflects current economic conditions, inched up to 0.7 points from August to 164.6 in September.

The leading business indicator, which forecasts the economic climate for the succeeding two or three months, also edged up 0.6 points to 178.5, and the business warning index, also a future business indicator, remained at 1.7 in September, for the fourth month in a row, indicating the current business recovery will last until year's end, according to the EPB report.

Rises in machinery orders, and increased production and shipments of industrial goods accounted for September's continued advance.

Machinery orders in September totaled 195 billion won (roughly 243.8 million U.S. dollars), up 40.9 percent from the same month last year. That compares with 178.5 billion won (223.1 million dollars) in August, which represented a 32.7 percent rise from August 1982.

Production in September edged up 0.7 percent from August while goods shipments increased 1.7 percent. A brisk export performance, which showed a 2 percent gain from August's 1.3 percent drop, spurred on the advance in production and shipments, the EPB report said.

Exports climbed 11.5 percent in October over the same month last year, and receipts of export letters of credit jumped 18 percent. Exports between January and October totaled 19.9 billion dollars, up 7.5 percent from the same 10-month in 1982. However, the export figure is 3.6 billion dollars short of this year's target.

The report said imports in October climbed 29.8 percent from a year earlier, while import license issues rose 9.2 percent.

Exports of ships, machinery and electronic appliances were bullish, but shipments of plywood and textile products remained sluggish.

The current account deficits in the January-September period totaled 1.045 billion dollars, compared with 1.347 billion dollars in the same period last year.

The government continued its tight monetary policy to bring the year-to-year growth rate of the total money supply, also known as [word indistinct] to 14.8 percent in October. The comparable growth figure averaged 17 percent for the first nine months of 1983, the report said.

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

ENERGY IMPORT SOURCES--Seoul, 9 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to diversify its import sources of petroleum and natural gas to reduce its dependency on the Arab Gulf region as its principal supplier of crude oil, Energy-Resources Minister Choe Dong-kyu said Tuesday. Under the plan, South Korea will reduce the share of oil it imports from the Middle East to 60 percent of its total crude oil import by 1986, Choe said in an appearance before the national assembly commerce-industry committee. Currently Korea imports 75 percent of its oil from the region. A local newspaper reported last week that uncertainty surrounding the future of Middle Eastern oil imports stemming from an Iranian threat to block the Hormuz Strait to win its protracted war against Iraq necessitated Seoul's diversification plan. South Korea relies entirely on foreign oil to meet its domestic demand. Choe also said South Korea will maintain a 60-day crude oil reserve through 1987 to cope with any contingency in the nation's energy supply. [Text] [SK090208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 9 Nov 83]

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PATROLMAN KILLED BY ONE OF TWO ARMED DESERTERS

SK080111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] Two army deserters armed with K1 submachine guns, 240 rounds of ammunition and two hand grenades shot and killed a civil patrolman in Seoul and fled early yesterday morning.

Cpl Kwon Oe-sik, 22, and Pfc Sin Chong-sik, 21, both assigned to an army unit, shot and killed Kim Pae-chin, 27 belonging to the Taelim Police Box of the Kuro Police.

After killing Kim, Col Kwon fled toward Taelim 1-dong and Pfc Sin in the opposite direction toward Sintaebang-dong. Police in close cooperation with military personnel blockaded the outskirts of Seoul, strengthened checks and searched all vehicles.

The intensified searches caused traffic congestion and many commuters were late in reporting for work. Some commuters were seen getting off buses or other vehicles and running for their offices.

The two enlisted men deserted from their unit around 2 a.m. yesterday and took a taxi driven by Mun Kum-yong, 40, from a street near Panghwa-dong, Yongdungpo-gu. The two deserters directed their guns at the driver and demanded he head for Yongdungpo around 2:30 a.m.

Mun drove with his car's emergency lights flashing for about 1.5 km. When the taxi arrived in front of the Kaygang subpolice station, a combat policeman asked them to present their identification cards.

The two deserters showed their service number tags and told the combat policeman they were on their way to arrest a deserter from their unit.

When the taxi reached the Tangsan Rotary, after getting by the combat policeman, the driver asked where they wanted to go next. Hesitating for a moment, they told Mun to drive toward Sihung because Yongdungpo was crowded with traffic.

The taxi arrived in front of a gas station in Taelim 1-dong through Singil-dong and the two deserters told the driver to stop approximately 2:50 a.m.

A scuffle began between the driver and the two deserters over the taxi fare of 2,500 won and a night watchman, Kim Pae-chin, came by riding a bicycle. When the driver signaled to the night watchman, Pfc Sin ran from the scene.

Kim grabbed a magazine containing 30 rounds of ammunition from Cpl Kwon and then tried to seize another magazine.

Accepting Kwon's proposal that the matter be settled in the police station, Kim released his hold on Kwon. Kwon then shot and killed him.

Presuming the deserters would seize vehicles to escape to the outskirts of Seoul, police and the military stepped up their checks and searches on all vehicles crossing bridges over the Han River heading for Puchong and Anyang.

After finding two army uniforms on a hill at the rear of the Anyang Prison around 7 a.m., police and military personnel engaged in search operations suspecting that the two deserters changed military uniforms for civilian clothes and fled.

In connection with the incident, military authorities expressed their apologies to commuters for causing a traffic congestion, adding that they were doing their utmost to capture the two deserters.

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE ENVOY SPEAKS ABOUT ROK-JAPAN TIES

SK030206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda has commended the Korean people on the mature manner in which they have handled a series of tragic incidents including the Rangoon bombing.

He said that the Korean people, suffering from many difficult situations in both the domestic and international sphere, has always overcome them with unexhaustible vitality and a forward-looking posture.

He said these and other things in answer to a questionnaire submitted by the KOREA TIMES on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of its publication:

Question: I know that you were educated here and lived many years in Seoul as a diplomat. What is your general view of Korea and her people?

Answer: As you said, I have been involved in this country and Japan-Korea relations so long that it is hard for me to generalize my viewpoint in short words. But there is one thing which I strongly feel and would like to say as a message to the Korean people at this time of difficulty.

The Republic of Korea and her people, suffering from many difficult situations in domestic as well as in international spheres up to date, have always overcome them with their unexhaustible vitality and forward-looking attitude. I think that these invaluable assets of the people, together with their spirit of unity, will continue to help this country even further develop economically, socially and politically whatever challenges she may face.

Q. Many difficult issues including distorted historical facts in Japanese textbooks and Japan's economic cooperation have recently been solved. What do you think has been the most difficult issue since you became ambassador?

A. There were so many difficult issues between our two countries even after I assumed the ambassadorial post here in 1981. This is not surprising for two such neighboring countries which are located so closely to each other and interrelated in many fields. None of those issues that I have experienced were easy and it is almost impossible to point out "the most difficult one."

Generally speaking, however, the toughest task for an ambassador is to tackle and issue which is aggravated and intricated far beyond the real facts by unfortunate misunderstanding or perception gap of both peoples.

Q. As you know Korea is very much bent on industrialization. However, the program is in need of Japan's technology. Would you please comment on the transfer of Japan's industrial know-how?

A. Generally speaking, the transfer of technology from Japan to Korea has been smoothly carried out through direct investment and technical cooperation. Japan provided about 57 percent of the total inflow of technology into Korea during the period 1962-1981. As you are well aware, the transfer of technology, especially advanced technology, depends on the commercial strategy of the Japanese enterprises concerned.

The Korean Government can encourage the transfer of technology by improving the conditions of direct investment, while much remains to be done in such fields as tax exemption, rate of the dividend, liberalization of import of equipment, parts and materials.

To promote the so-called industrial technology cooperation, consultations between the two countries are going on at various levels, both governmental and private, and I am happy to announce that the ambitious program of training Korean technicians in Japan will start very soon.

What I have said earlier might sound somewhat pessimistic, but when we recall that the total volume of our trade in both ways has increased from only \$1 billion in the early seventies to about \$8 billion now, we can and must be optimistic. To achieve a balance at a higher level, both sides must join our common efforts. Japan should encourage further imports and the Republic of Korea has to intensify her efforts to penetrate into the Japanese market.

Q. Would you discuss the current trade imbalance now in favor of Japan with regards to possible ways for correcting it?

A. Yes. There exists an imbalance. To reverse this trend, the Japanese side is making utmost efforts. Since 1981, a series of measures have been taken to open the Japanese market even more widely to foreign products. Tariff reduction, improvement of generalized scheme of preference, simplification of import procedures, establishment of the Office of Trade Ombudsman (OTO), etc. have contributed to narrowing the imbalance.

The shift of Korea's export structure from light industrial products into more value-added products has also played a certain role in favor of your country. The figures illustrate the improvement of the situation; in 1965, the ratio of export to your country was 4.4:1, while this ratio has improved in 1982 to 1.5:1.

I would like to point out also that the problem of trade imbalance should be treated on a global basis. I mean, if every country tries to establish a strict bilateral balance with each of her trading partners, world trade will inevitably shrink. Another point is that the trade between our two countries

has a structural aspect. From Japan, you import mainly capital goods and raw materials, which you export to other countries after the production processes.

Q. It is often said that Japan and Korea entered an era of increased friendship and cooperation with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone coming to power in Japan and President Chon Tu-hwan in Korea. What is your evaluation?

A. Since Prime Minister Nakasone took office last November, he attached great importance to Japanese relations with Korea by choosing this country for his first state visit and by keeping the closest direct contact with President Chon Tu-hwan on various occasions since. I do believe that Japan and Korea entered a new era of friendship when Nakasone's visit here resulted in a great success, which was later substantiated by the foreign ministers' meeting and ministerial meeting in August.

If I may try to describe what our relationship of the new era should really be, it should be a stable relationship based on mutual trust and understanding with readiness to take into account the situation and sentiment of the other people. To this end, I hope, not only government leaders but people from every field and every level including youth will continue to expand their frequent exchanges.

Q. Would you please comment on the effects of the shooting down of a KAL aircraft with 269 people, on board with reference to the Soviet brutality and its impact on East-West relations?

A. The KAL incident and the extremely tough attitude of the Soviets over the incident reminded the world of the severe reality of the Soviet military and political system. This experience cannot but affect in various ways relations of the free world with the East, particularly, with the Soviet Union.

However, even after experiencing such a tragedy, we cannot afford to despair of our future relations with the Soviets. In this respect, I think that the flexible opendoor policy of Korea toward countries with different political systems maintains its significance and that Western countries including Japan will continue their efforts to improve their relations with the Soviet Union while, of course, avoiding an unrealistic optimism over that country.

Q. There was a shattering bombing incident aimed at the life of President Chon Tu-hwan recently. What are your opinions on its effect on the existing tension between South and North Korea and its implication beyond?

A. The incident is extremely inhumane and such terrorism should be strongly condemned by the whole human society. The Government of Korea stressed the responsibility of North Korea. The Government of Japan also expressed its deep concern over the incident and extended condolences and sympathy to the Korean Government, the people and bereaved families.

It is time for us, however, to wait for the final report of investigations being conducted by the Burmese Government. So I would like to refrain from making a comment on the possible effect of the incident on the Korean peninsula. At this stage, however, I only commend the mature manner in which the Korean Government is making its best efforts to settle this tragic issue through diplomatic means in spite of the well founded indignation of the people of this country.

Q. The Korean Government has been pursuing the policy of improving relations with all of the non-hostile nonaligned nations as well as with Moscow and Beijing. Do you think the Rangoon incident will hinder Korea from pursuing the policy?

A. The question would be better put forward to the foreign minister of Korea. What I can say is that I appreciate the flexible open-door policy of Korea toward socialist or communist countries and the positive attitude toward nonaligned countries. It is my hope that this long-term foreign policy of Korea will not be hindered by the latest incident. In this respect, I am pleased to learn of Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong's statement on October 26 at the National Assembly to this effect.

Q. Recently, the Beijing regime started admitting Korean officials for various international research meetings being held in China. Do you think that it is an indication of a change in the Beijing regime's policy toward South Korea?

A. It is certainly good news that the People's Republic of China accepted Korean participants to programs of international organizations taking place in China. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of the established practice of international organizations today, China is just discharging her obligation as a host country to allow the entry into her territory of the participants from all member states, including the Republic of Korea, of the international organizations concerned, under whose auspices the meeting in question is held in China. Bearing this also in mind, it seems too early to comment on the recent development as an indication of a significant change in Beijing's policy to Korea.

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIME MINISTER HOPES FOR BROADER ROK-UK TIES

SK050227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong expressed hope yesterday that Korea and Britain will make greater efforts to bring about peace and prosperity in the world through broadening cooperation in the years ahead not only in political but also economic and cultural fields.

In a speech at a dinner held at the Choson Hotel by the Korean-British Society commemorating the centennial of the relations between the two countries, the premier said: "Although the two countries are located far apart, we have maintained close, cooperative relations on the basis of mutual understanding and trust since the signing of the Treaty of Commerce and Friendship in 1883."

He said Korean people will never forget "the warm friendship and valuable support" provided by the British Government to the Republic of Korea during the Korean War.

Chin expressed the hope that the various exchange of economic and cultural missions of the two nations this year and the exhibition of "5,000 Years of Korean Art" scheduled to take place in Britain next year will further strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between Korea and Britain.

British Amb Nicholas Spreakley said in an address that Korea and Britain have been brought closer to each other through the good and the bad, the joy and the sorrow, and have become more conscious of the responsibility both countries have to increase mutual understanding and good relations.

He emphasized that the two countries have much to do to build on the foundations which have already been laid, and to deepen knowledge and understanding of their respective approaches to the world affairs.

"We need also to find ways of developing our cultural and educational exchanges, in which so many here are already active," the ambassador said.

The dinner was attended by Han Pyo-wuk, chairman of the Korean-British Society as well as other Korean and British dignitaries.

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT IN BURMA EXPECTED

SK070306 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, 7 Nov (YONHAP)--The Burmese Government's decision to sever its diplomatic relations with North Korea and to derecognize Pyongyang's government status is expected to offer a turning point for South Korean businesses trying to make inroads into Burma, business sources here said Monday.

The sources said they expect that Burma's action on Friday will bolster economic cooperation between Rangoon and Seoul.

The Burmese Government announced its decision last Friday to break off diplomatic relations with North Korea and also to cancel its recognition of Pyongyang.

The announcement came after Burmese investigators proved that North Korea engineered the October 9 bomb blast in Rangoon that killed 17 South Korean officials, including four cabinet ministers, and four Burmese.

The sources said that since the conclusion of a bilateral trade agreement in 1957, large Burmese and North Korean trade delegations have exchanged visits to each other's countries more than 10 times.

North Korea's economic advancement into Burma has been notable especially since the conclusion of an agreement on economy and technology with Rangoon in 1977, they said.

Under this agreement, North Korea launched five projects in Burma, including the construction of a 3.3 million dollar tin refinery, a hydroelectric power plant and a glass works.

Pyongyang attempted to secure economic links with Rangoon to capitalize on Burma's geographical position from which to advance into other Asian countries, the sources said.

Meanwhile, South Korea concluded a trade agreement with the Southwest Asian country in 1964. Trade volume between the two nations is still meager although it has steadily increased, the sources said. Currently, South Korea's Hyundai Construction Co, Ltd, Hyundai Corp, Kukje Corp, and Samsung Co, Ltd have projects under way in Burma, including the construction of a dam.

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HAILS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PAKISTAN

SK080141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Ties With Pakistan"]

[Text] The beginning of a full-fledged diplomatic relationship with Pakistan yesterday marked another milestone in our search for a broader horizon on the international scene. The fact that it comes at this particular juncture bears a special meaning and value.

The governments of Seoul and Islamabad announced that the two countries agreed on upgrading the hitherto consular ties to ambassadorial-level relations. Their consul generals were named to act as charge d'affaires pending the appointment of ambassadors.

Since 1972 Pakistan showed apparent leaning toward Pyongyang by entering into full diplomatic relations with North Korea. Islamabad had maintained simultaneous consular ties with both Seoul and Pyongyang since 1968.

The breakaway of Pakistan from the previous pattern of a pro-North Korea policy reflects its recognition and appreciation of the rising international stature of the Republic of Korea in contrast to the sagging status and repute of communist North Korea.

The auspicious initiation of normalized diplomatic relations with Seoul could not have come at a better time with Pyongyang suffering the indignity, though more than warranted, of being forcibly ousted from one of its friendly partners.

Rangoon gave North Korea what is justly deserved for having perpetrated the despicable atrocity of murdering our visiting officials in the sovereign territory of Burma. It brought a decisive diplomatic catastrophe for Pyongyang who is quickly falling out of the grace of all civilized members of the world community.

Seoul gained a new friend and partner while Pyongyang lost one in this crucial period of change. Now we have full diplomatic ties with 120 countries with 45 resident foreign embassies in Seoul.

The number represents a considerable edge over North Korea. It also means that all non-communist governments in Asia except for a few in the Middle East have ambassadorial-level relations with Seoul. We have gained in recent years an increasingly firm foothold all over the world, an important source of our confidence and national power.

Located in Southwest Asia, Pakistan is one of the dynamic developing countries in the region. In terms of its territory and predominantly Islamic population, it is a potential major power in Asia.

As we seek to gain wider acceptance in the Third World and the Islamic community, the evolving ties of friendship and cooperation with Pakistan, a leading member in both of them, holds good prospects in the development of our open-door foreign policy.

The future partnership between Seoul and Islamabad may prove a happy instance of efficient South-South dialogue and cooperation. The different backgrounds and environments of the two developing economies present opportunities for rewarding mutual complementation and collaboration.

The strengthening of bilateral relations between this republic and Pakistan could be achieved in all field of political, economic and cultural activity. The two-way trade passed the \$100 million mark this year. Upgraded diplomatic ties will give a significant impetus to future boosts in trade, cultural and technical exchange.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CALL FOR PRACTICAL DIPLOMACY--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea should orient its diplomacy toward practical interests by promoting exchanges with advanced countries and Third World nations in economic, social, cultural and other fields, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday. Appearing on KBS-TV interview program, Yi said that the nation should closely watch the course of action taken by major powers capable of influencing the destiny of the country, and make efforts to induce these countries to contribute toward easing tension and nurturing peace on the Korean peninsula. On the October 9 bomb blast incident in Rangoon which killed four South Korean Government ministers and many close aides of President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi said that Burma promised to take stern action against whichever country is proved to be responsible for the brutal terrorism. South Korea and Burma should overcome the aftermath of the "unfortunate incident and take the case as an opportunity to deepen their bilateral relations," he said. U.S. President Ronald Reagan's forthcoming visit to Korea will be a reassuring opportunity to renew a security resolve by Korea and the United States to discourage any communist adventurism at this juncture when the nation has been confronting increasing adventurism by the Soviet Union and North Korea, Yi Said. [Text] [SK021242 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 2 Nov 83]

FOREIGN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--President Chon Tu-hwan received credentials from five new ambassadors to Korea in separate ceremonies at Chongwadae yesterday. They were Jorge Elias Flefil Larach from Honduras; Georg Hennig from Austria; Sad al-Batayneh from Jordan; Sergio Gonzalez Galvez from Mexico; and Constantinos Lyberopoulos from Greece. In the separate ceremonies, President Chon said that it was his pleasure to note that the traditional ties of friendship between Korea and these countries have been continuously strengthened. To the new Jordanian ambassador, he said that the recent visit to Seoul by King Husayn I of Jordan has given an "invaluable impetus" to relations between the two countries. The chief executive added that he would like to extend his sincere gratitude to the Jordanian king for his deep concern over the recent tragic incidents and for the continuous support of the Jordanian people for the Korean people at this time of trial. [Text] [SK020201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 83 p 1]

HAITI TO ESTABLISH RESIDENT EMBASSY--Seoul, 4 Nov (YONHAP)--The Haitian Government has decided to establish a permanent resident embassy in Seoul, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. The Caribbean nation appointed its ambassador to Mexico Yves Francois as ambassador to South Korea Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. This brings to 52 the number of foreign resident missions in South Korea. Francois served as vice minister of foreign affairs until April, 1983 when he was assigned as ambassador to Mexico. South Korea established diplomatic relations with Haiti in 1962. [Text] [SK040629 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 4 Nov 83]

CSO: 4100/021

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, INDIA AGREE TO EXPAND TWO-WAY TRADE

SK080145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The business leaders of Korea and India have agreed to continue their efforts for the expansion of a balanced two-way trade between the two countries, each side noting the existence of huge possibilities for greater access into the other's market.

To this end, both sides agreed to request their respective governments to afford each other the position of "most favored nation."

These are among the highlights of the seven-point joint communique issued at the end of third joint meeting of the Korea-India and India-Korea Economic Cooperation Committees, held yesterday under the sponsorship of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) at its Yoi-do building.

The one-day Seoul function was attended by Chong Mu-to, chairman of the Korea-India Economic Cooperation Committee, Gurpreet Singh, vice president of the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry, Kim Ki-hwan, vice minister of commerce and industry, Arundhati Ghose, Indian ambassador to Korea, No In-hwan, executive deputy chairman of the FKI, and businessmen from the two countries.

Singh headed the 11-member Indian delegation while the 40 Korean delegates were led by Chong.

Regarding Indian economic development plans, the joint announcement said, the Korean side expressed great interest in those projects contained in the plan and will study the possibility of participating in such projects involving electronics, shipbuilding, telecommunications, port facilities, off-shore oil exploration, iron and steel power generation.

The Indian side responded that it would welcome the active participation in the projects by Korean entrepreneurs and seek FKI assistance in identifying opportunity areas in Korea where Korean companies could participate in joint research projects in certain areas, it said.

Both delegations emphasized the need for increased cooperation in the fields of capital and technology. In this regard, both sides agreed to concentrate on creating an improved business environment and to encourage private initiatives, the joint statement disclosed.

In his opening speech, Kim Ki-hwan, vice minister of commerce and industry, said that protectionism hurts developed and developing countries alike by distorting the international division of labor. In the short run, however, it is the developing nations that stand to lose the most.

"With the world economic recovery now under way, the tempo of international trade is again quickening," he said, adding, "Yet the specter of protectionism threatens to haunt us for many years to come. Indeed, unless the protectionist tide is turned back, recovery itself could be in jeopardy."

This critical situation calls for even closer cooperation among the developing countries in general and between India and Korea in particular, he stressed.

Despite their relatively short history of economic partnership, India and Korea have already set an excellent example of "South-South" cooperation. From 1977 through 1982, for instance, the bilateral trade volume between the two countries increased almost 12-fold, from \$44 million to \$500 million, he noted.

This extraordinary rate of increase in so short a period is almost without precedent in the history of Korea's overseas commerce, he emphasized.

India, he said, possesses an abundance of natural resources, whereas Korea is resources-poor. Korea's comparative advantage, therefore, lies in production of light industrial goods and certain categories of heavy industrial goods.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, ITALY TO EXPLORE EASTERN EUROPEAN MARKET

SK100117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Korea and Italy have agreed to exert joint efforts to explore markets in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and support joint ventures abroad in the fields of energy, transportation, automotive industry and construction.

The agreements came yesterday at the end of a three-day inaugural meeting of the Korea-Italy Commission at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No Chae-won and his Italian counterpart Bruno Corti led their respective delegations to the meeting.

The two countries agreed to encourage their small-and medium-sized enterprises to make joint-venture investments and facilitate transfer of Italian technology in food processing, design printing and dyeing, tanning and manufacturing leather and sporting goods.

An agreement was reached on expanding the scope of vocational training programs and the exchange of information on international tourism between the two countries.

The two countries also agreed to make efforts to conclude an agreement on air services between the two countries.

The next joint commission meeting will be held in Rome in 1984 to commemorate the centennial of Korean-Italian diplomatic relations.

In the meantime, the Italian vice minister conveyed to Korean officials his government's condolences over the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner and the North Korean bombing attack on President Chon Tu-hwan's entourage in Rangoon.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CHEJU FISHING RESTRICTION RENEWED

SK310719 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan Monday agreed to extend by three years the period of voluntary restriction on fishing operations in waters off Korea's Cheju Island and Hokkaido of Japan. The two countries also agreed to reduce the number of ships operating in the areas by 17 percent.

Documents containing the agreement were exchanged in Seoul and Tokyo--by Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Japanese Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda in Seoul and by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Korean Ambassador Choe Kyong-nok in Tokyo.

The two countries have voluntarily restricted fishing operations in those areas for the past three years.

Under the agreement, Japan will reduce the number of its fishing vessels operating in waters near Cheju Island from 106 to 88 for the next three years and cut the number of ships simultaneously operating in the area from 66 to 54.

The agreement also called on Japanese fishing boats to restrict their operations for nine months in two other areas west of Cheju Island.

South Korea will reduce the number of its fishing vessels from the current 17 ships to 14 for the next three years and will voluntarily restrict fishing in six areas near Hokkaido for half of every year, according to the agreement.

Among the currently restricted zones, the fishing period for Korean fishermen in two areas will be extended three months.

A Foreign Ministry official said the agreement was settled through the positive negotiations of both countries to solve possible friction in the field of fisheries.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF PRELIBERATION DOCUMENT HAILED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGYON in Korean 15 Sep 83 p 2

/Article by Ch'oe Pong-sok: "The Historic Document Which Had Enormous Significance in Completing the Preparations for Moving Forward the Time of the Great Event of the Fatherland's Liberation"/

/Text/ Our people and youth are now greeting with deep interest the 40th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Kim Il-song's immortal classic, "Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well." They are amidst the solemn circumstances of holding high the banner of the three revolutions, and bringing about a revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of the people's economy with the spirit displayed before the whole world through activities of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, gathering like an iron cordon around the great leader and the dear leader comrade.

The immortal classic, "Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," published by the great leader at the time when the demise of Japanese imperialism was right before our eyes, was that work which made an immortal contribution of firmly preparing, politically and militarily, the commanders and members of the Korean People's Army to advance the great event of the liberation of the fatherland.

In a period when the KPA was pushing forth on all fronts with military and political training and small unit military political activities under the wise leadership of the great leader, this time when the work was published was one when the overall domestic and foreign situation was being decisively transformed favorably for our revolution.

By the beginning of 1943 the fascist states were starting to disintegrate. After their disastrous defeat at the battle of Stalingrad, the fascist German military was continuously forced from Soviet territory and Italy surrendered after its fascist dictatorship was overthrown in July 1943.

The Japanese imperialists were completely on the defensive across a wide battleline through China, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Ocean and were suffering repeated defeats.

As their situation worsened, the Japanese aggressors dashed about wild-eyed with their fascist oppression of our people, their massacres, atrocities, murderous wartime exactions, forced mobilization, and thieving plunder.

However, the Korean people were endlessly encouraged by the military political activities of the KPA led by the great leader even at that difficult time when the Japanese imperialists' oppressive machinations reached their peak and the people vigorously struggled against the Japanese.

This domestic and foreign situation urgently required of the Korean Communists and revolutionaries that they advance their preparations for the last decisive battle finally to smash the Japanese imperialists and liberate the fatherland.

Grasping deeply these requirements of the development of the Korean revolution, the great leader Kim Il-song gave his historic speech, "Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," before the political cadre and political instructors of the KPA on 15 September 1943.

After analyzing the overall situation of World War II and demonstrating that the great event of liberation was coming closer, the great leader revealed in this work the important tasks facing the Korean revolutionaries.

In this work the great leader first taught that the command cadre and soldiers of the KPA should learn well about their fatherland.

The great leader Kim Il-song taught as follows;

"Today when the great event of liberation is at hand, one important task facing us is learning well about our fatherland." ("Kim Il-song Collected Works, Vol 1 p 225)

We had to know all about our fatherland's history, geography, and brilliant cultural tradition in order to love the fatherland fervently, and demonstrate sacrifice and courage for the fatherland and the people, as well as establish chuche in the Korean revolution. Korean revolutionaries had to study the fatherland well in order to keep our nation's superior traditions and national treasures and build better the soon-to-be liberated fatherland.

In order to build a happy new society after liberating the fatherland, Korean revolutionaries not only had to know well the lines and the strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution but also had to gain systematically the knowledge needed to build the economy and culture.

While saying that we must know well the history, geography and cultural tradition of the Fatherland in order to assume responsibility for and carry out the Korean revolution the great leader concretely explained the direction of study.

The great leader taught that we must learn well about our people's struggle in the study of our history, that we must learn the full range of the contributions our people have made to the development of mankind's science and culture in the study of our brilliant cultural tradition, and that we must know well the plentiful natural resources of our country in the study of our geography.

Next in the work, the great leader set forth the current struggle tasks for actively greeting the great event of liberation of the fatherland.

The great leader Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to greet actively the great event of liberation of the fatherland, we must strengthen the military political activities of the Korean People's Army, solidify its revolutionary capacity, and prepare to mobilize totally the whole people for the final decisive battle with the Japanese imperialists." ("Kim Il-song Collected Works" Vol 1 p 241)

The great leader taught that first a firm mass base must be established to make it possible to conduct a decisive battle with the robber Japanese imperialists. Strengthening the anti-Japanese national solidarity front throughout the whole country was an important key determining the fate of the final decisive battle for the liberation of the fatherland.

The Japanese imperialists' cruel colonial rule had reduced our people to the worst situation and was eliciting strong resistance from them.

Under these conditions we had to bind together firmly a broad range of anti-Japanese sentiment, including young students, the intelligentsia, conscientious national capitalists, and patriotic religious figures, around a nucleus of workers and peasants in order to expand and strengthen the mass base of the revolution and mobilize all the anti-Japanese sentiment in the country for the coming final decisive battle with the Japanese imperialists so we could achieve liberation.

The great leader taught that we could force the Japanese imperialists from our territory and achieve the cause of the liberation of the fatherland through our own strength if, in addition to expanding and strengthening the domestic anti-Japanese national solidarity front organizations, we established a revolutionary base as a strong domestic organizational base for carrying out the final decisive battle with the robber Japanese imperialists. Relying on that base, we rapidly expanded our armed ranks, with the young people assembling everywhere throughout the country around a framework of the members of the Korean People's Army, trained them in a short while, and carried out a decisive battle with the Japanese imperialists.

At the same time, the great leader taught that the whole command cadre and soldiers of the KPA had to do thoroughly political military preparations to meet the great event of the liberation of the fatherland.

The success or failure of a revolution depends a great deal on the degree of political ideological preparation of the people participating in the revolution; most of all it depends a great deal on the political, theoretical level and the leadership of the command members who organize and lead the struggle.

The great leader taught that in order to be prepared for the great event, the entire command cadre and soldiers of the KPA had to arm themselves firmly with the line on revolution and the strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, have sophisticated leadership, and be able to apply all the methods of modern warfare.

By fostering the command cadre and the soldiers of the KPA as revolutionaries having modern military techniques and a high political theoretical level, this guideline set forth by the great leader enabled them to hold positions several grades higher and to command tens of thousands of officers and men, and it was the wisest and most correct guideline enabling us successfully to defeat the Japanese imperialists and splendidly build a rich and powerful independent state in the liberated fatherland.

As the program for struggle which firmly prepared politically and militarily the KPA according to the rapidly changing requirements of the situational development and revealed the clear path for furthering the liberation of the fatherland, this work of the great leader Kim Il-song had great significance for our people's revolutionary struggle.

Above all else, the work played a great role in solidly preparing Korean revolutionaries to face the great event and be prepared for the liberation of the fatherland and to assume, after liberation, responsibility for an important part of the construction of a new fatherland.

The important duty of the Korean revolutionaries is to carry out well the Korean revolution.

The Korean revolutionaries and the Korean people are the masters of the Korean revolution, and only by carrying it out well can they fulfill their national duty and contribute to world revolution.

In order to carry out the Korean revolution well, Korean communists must know Korea well and they must arm themselves thoroughly with the chuche-style line, strategy, and tactics of the Korean revolution. This work of the great leader enabled them to become firm revolutionaries, prepared politically and militarily.

The work also became a banner of struggle which brought forth the Korean communists and masses of the people to the struggle for liberation with national dignity and revolutionary pride.

As taught by the great leader in this work concerning doing well in their studies of the fatherland's history geography, and long cultural traditions, the Korean Communists and people were also to recover their stolen fatherland, lend radiance to the dignity and glory of the nation, and fight more bravely for that day when the whole nation could live happily.

By scientifically regularizing the strategic and tactical guidelines for victory in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle. The work also showed the way forward for all the revolutionaries fighting for national independence and the construction of a new society.

Our Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) members and youth, who look back feelingly on the immortal achievements of the great leader, who set forth the most correct lines and guidelines at every period of revolutionary development to lead our people's struggle always to victory and glory, are inscribing deeply in their hearts the essence of the great revolutionary ideology contained in the

work and are making firm their burning resolve to sacrifice themselves in the fulfillment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

All SWYL members and youth must arm themselves more thoroughly with the great leaders revolutionary ideology--the chuche ideology--and prepare themselves thoroughly as chuche-style revolutionaries in order to display highly their glory as the youth vanguard of the Korean Workers' Party.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON IDEOLOGICAL, MATERIAL FORTRESSES

SK030424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 2 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November special article: "Occupying Both Ideological and Material Fortresses Is a Principle to Which We Should Adhere in Building Communism"]

[Text] In his classic work on the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the rich experience of our revolution which has victoriously advanced under the chuche banner and delineated lines, policies, and principles to which we should firmly adhere in building socialism and communism. Important in the classic work is a theory on the principle of conquering the two fortresses in building communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We firmly adhere to the principle of capturing both the ideological and material fortresses.

The theory on the principle of conquering both of the fortresses is, in essence, one which elucidates the basic strategic goals for building socialism and communism and the fighting strategies to realize them.

Communism is the supreme ideal of mankind and is the highest stage of the development of human society. To construct such a society, basic strategic goals, which should be achieved without fail, and fighting strategies to realize them should be delineated on the basis of the clarification of the characteristics and traits of the society. Only by so doing, with correct lines and policies to build communism, can the working class and its party advance toward the bright future of communism along the straight road of victory. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's presentation of the theory on the occupation of the two fortresses, the basic question in building communism was resolved brilliantly.

Our party's theory on the conquering of the two fortresses makes clear that the ideological and material fortresses should be captured to build a communist society and that the two fortresses should be occupied together because they are closely linked to each other. The theory illuminates that the ideological and material fortresses can be captured when man, nature, and society are thoroughly remodeled as demanded by the chuche idea and it expounds that the whole society should be imbued with the chuche idea to build communism.

The theory on the principle of conquering both of the fortresses of communism is a scientific and revolutionary one which, placing the popular working masses at the center on the basis of the chuche idea, clarifies the basic strategic goals for building communism.

The question on the traits and characteristics of a communist society is an important one which people have long studied and contemplated. The theory on occupying the two fortresses of communism settled this question while placing the working masses at the center. Delineating strategic goals for building a communist society, placing the working masses at the center, is a fundamental basis to ensure the scientific nature of the goals.

The working masses are the subject of society and society is a collective composed of men. The communist society is one where the independence of the popular working masses is realized completely. Therefore, the question on the traits of communist society should be resolved with the popular working masses at the center and, on this basis, strategic goals should be laid down. The theory on conquering the two fortresses of communism gives a scientific answer to the question as to what goals should be occupied to completely realize the independence of the popular working masses.

The ideological and spiritual, and material lives of men constitute the two main fields of social life. The independence of the popular working masses should be realized in these two fields alike. For this reason, to completely realize the independence of the working masses, the two goals should be captured so that independence may be ensured alike in the two fields--ideological and spiritual life, and material life.

To ensure the popular working masses independent material lives, we should greatly develop productivity and generally establish a communist-type ownership, thus realizing the communist-type principle--each one, according to ability and to each one, according to demand.

The independence of the popular working masses is not completely ensured by rich material life. To completely meet their intrinsic demands, those whose intrinsic natures are independence, creativity, and awakening should be remodeled into a communist-type man who generally has an independent ideological consciousness and creativity. To this end, the ideological fortress of communism should be occupied by revolutionizing, working classizing, and intellectualizing the members.

The theory on adhering to the principle of capturing both of the fortresses is a scientific one which correctly elucidates mutual relations between the struggle to conquer the ideological fortress and the struggle to conquer the material fortress. The struggle to occupy the ideological fortress and the struggle to capture the material fortress are inseparably connected with each other. Those who directly carry out the construction of communism are the popular working masses. Only when we increase the revolutionary zeal of workers by indoctrinating well in ideology among them can we quickly accelerate economic construction to cement the material and technological foundations of communism.

When we do not wage the struggle well to conquer the ideological fortress, we cannot occupy the material fortress. Even though the economy develops and the material living standard improves, men are not remodeled into communist-type men by themselves. To realize the independence of the popular working masses, happy material and cultural lives should be ensured to them. Such being the case, economic construction to conquer the material fortress should be carried out well. By so doing, the ideological fortress can be also successfully captured. For this reason, hold fast both to the struggle to conquer the ideological fortress and to the struggle to capture the material fortress is the most correct principle guaranteeing success in building communism.

In the thesis entitled: "Let Us Advance, Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" and other documents, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, elucidated that conquering both the ideological and material fortresses is a basic strategy for building communism and he made clear that imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is a program, which makes it possible to successfully conquer the two fortresses, for the construction of communism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of and secretary of the party Central Committee, has taught: The program for remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, set forth by our party, is a great one for building communism, which makes it possible to successfully occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism and to completely realize the independence of the popular working masses by remaking man, society, and nature as demanded by the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is a genuine guiding idea for the revolution and construction in our era and is a revolutionary theory to realize the independence of the popular working masses. The communist society toward which we are advancing is a society which is based on the chuche idea and in which the chuche idea is completely embodied. To build communism which perfectly realizes the independence of the popular working masses, the chuche idea should be adopted as a guiding compass and the whole society should be thoroughly reformed as demanded by the chuche idea. Only when we accelerate remaking men and society and economic and cultural construction can we successfully capture the ideological and material fortresses and achieve the ultimate goal for building communism. For this reason, remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea is a fighting program for constructing communism. Our party's presentation of the program for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is an epochal turn in developing the theory on the question of conquering the two fortresses of communism, thus helping confidently push ahead at a higher stage with the struggle to conquer the two fortresses.

Thus, the primary question of building communism has been newly raised and solved not only from the viewpoint of the material, ideological, and spiritual life of the people but also from that of the guiding idea of the contemporary era and the revolution. This is a great ideological and theoretical success attained by our party.

In his recent work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song further developed and enriched the theory on the occupation of two fortresses. This is of great theoretical and practical significance.

The invention and development of the theory on the occupation of two fortresses are an event bringing about a change in developing a scientific communist theory. The theory on the occupation of two fortresses constitutes the clarification of the most important question in scientific communist theory, because this theory solves basic questions such as the general goal and strategy for building communism. With the solution of such basic questions, all theories on building communism have been clarified and systematized in a scientific manner.

Without the theory on the occupation of two fortresses, we cannot imagine many theories, policies, and principles on building communism newly set forth, developed, and enriched by our party. The great line for the three revolutions--a basic way to build communism--is closely related to the theory on the occupation of two fortresses.

The theory of our party on the occupation of two fortresses is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon which helps the party and people of the working class straightly lead the struggle to build communism to victory. With the invention and enrichment of their theory, the party and the government have been able to formulate and correctly implement a most scientific line and policy for building socialism and communism.

By correctly abiding by the principle for occupying both the ideological and material fortresses under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our country has speedily accelerated the work of building socialism and communism without the slightest deviation or twists and turns.

Today, the ideological and spiritual features of our workers have changed remarkably, and economic construction has advanced vigorously with the spirit of adding speed battle to Chollima. This proves the wise nature of the policy and leadership of our party, which has abided by the principle of equally occupying the two fortresses of communism under the slogan for imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Our people will expedite the noble cause for building a communist society--one in which society is imbued with the chuche idea--by brilliantly implementing the policy for revolutionizing society and for filling it with members of the working class and with intellectuals and the program for economic construction in the 1980's, following the revolutionary line set forth at the sixth party congress under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

CSO: 4110/032

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

IMPROVE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 6 Sep 83 p 4

/Editorial: "Let Us Further Improve the Quality of Education"/

/Text/ The 35th anniversary of the Republic's founding, which is greeted with high political enthusiasm and a brilliant record of labor, comes at a time when we are busy raising the level of productivity to a new high mark, in response to the call of the party. At this time, our people have greeted, with a deep sense of importance, the sixth anniversary of the issuance of the "Theses on Socialist Education" and Education Day.

Today we have before us the important and honorable task of marking a new milestone in education to meet the needs of modern development.

Hereupon, resolutely improving the quality of education through the thorough-going implementation of the theses on education is most important.

Our beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "We must resolutely improve the quality of education. Improvement of the quality of education is important in all fields of education whether it be in elementary, higher, or technical education." ("Theses on Socialist Education" Monography, 19 pages)

Unless we improve the quality of education, it will be impossible to train the growing new generation to be able revolutionaries with useful knowledge.

Today, improving the quality of education is an urgent necessity for expanding our revolution and developing our education itself.

As a result of vigorous progress in the three great areas of revolution--thought, technology, and culture--under the wise leadership of our party, our work of building socialism has advanced forward to a new high stage. The economy of our country has shown an expansion to an unprecedented scale, and it has been converted to a modern technological process. The workers' levels of ideological consciousness and cultural technology have also advanced greatly.

Such developments call for, through the improvement of the quality of education, producing more able personnel who have sound orientations in political ideology, science, and technology.

Improving the quality of education to meet the needs of the present-day development necessitates further improvement of the contents and methods of education through thoroughgoing implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy.

Our education is strictly the education of the party and the working class. Accordingly, the contents of all of our education must be totally devoted to cultivate able revolutionaries who are wholeheartedly loyal to the party and the revolution and who are capable of making practical contributions to the building of socialism.

As clearly indicated in the theses on education, the most important thing in making a communist man is arming him with the ideology of communism.

While placing loyalty to the party and to the leader as their guiding principle, schools of various levels must stress theoretical education to provide the students with a firm orientation in the ideology, theory and method of chuche. By doing so, all students are provided with sound preparations to be solid revolutionaries with firm understanding of chuche ideology and a revolutionary world outlook and with total dedication to the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people. At the same time, schools must pay thoughtful attention to the improvement of scientific and technical education, and train the growing new generation to become able people equipped with the knowledge and know-how of current science and technology so that, upon their graduation, they can actually participate and do their share in building socialism.

Providing a good experimental and practical education is one of the most important aspects in the improvement of quality of education.

Only when the experimental and practical education is conducted well, are the students able to verify through practice the theories that they have learned from books. Then they can make their knowledge useful and practical, and demonstrate fully their creative talents through practical work. All schools must put forward great efforts to reinforce the experimental and practical education by making maximum use of the resources already available.

Of utmost importance in improving the quality of education is the improvement of the quality of teachers.

The quality of teachers decides the quality of education. To teach students well, teachers must not only be dependable ideologically, but they also must have a high standard of scientific and theoretical qualifications.

"Before a teacher can teach about 1 thing, he must first know about 10 things," said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Keeping this instruction in mind, all teachers must strive to improve their level of understanding of political theory and their quality of job performance.

Good operation of teachers colleges in both elementary and secondary education, and the reinforcing of teacher education are essential in improving the quality of teachers. Improvement of the quality of primary and college education can be

realized only when the teachers colleges for both primary and secondary educations, the seedbeds for nurturing future teachers, are operated soundly, and when teacher education becomes solid.

Both the agencies of the people's government and the people in education must pay serious attention to running the teachers colleges well and providing good teacher education.

It is also essential to step up the re-education of those teachers who are presently on the job, in order to improve the quality of teachers. The standards of those teachers who have never received a regular college education must be raised by enrolling all of them in the correspondence course of education.

To improve the quality of education, an atmosphere conducive to learning must be created among the teachers and students, and the party's "study first" guideline must be thoroughly implemented.

Upholding the party's call, "The entire party, all of the people, the entire army, let us all study," teachers as well as students all must study hard, and learn, learn, and learn again. Providing the material needs in education satisfactorily is an important factor in improving the quality of education.

In improving the quality of education and training the students to become able communists with useful practical knowledge, the material needs of the schools must be satisfactorily met.

One of the areas to be stressed in meeting the material needs of education is to keep providing materials for building more schools.

We have built many schools in the last period, and as a result, we have been able to provide the 11-year general compulsory education with positive results. But we need still more classrooms and laboratories because of an ever increasing number of students.

The people's government agencies must clearly establish a national policy for the material support of education, and at the same time, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they must urge an active popular participation in the construction of schools by thoroughly mobilizing and utilizing the resources already available.

While launching a large-scale school construction program, the people must organize a popular drive to build laboratory facilities for schools. By building many more workshops for schools, and creating practical training facilities in factories and shops, students can reinforce, through practice, the knowledge acquired from books.

In truly achieving improvement in the quality of education, the people's government agencies are confronted with very important tasks.

By marking a new milestone in the struggle for improving the quality of education, and with loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party central, let us fulfill completely what is required by the "Theses on Socialist Education" and push forward even more forcefully the great task of modeling the whole society after the chuche ideology.